FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 193 6 October 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Ponomarev on U.S. Plans To Resume Shuttle Flights AA 1
Foreign Ministry Holds Moratorium Press Conference AA 2
More on Conference AA 3
'Vremya' Coverage [Konnov] AA 4
U.S. Said Obstructing USSR Seismologists' Visit AA 5
[Ivanov in IZVESTIYA 2 Oct]
Journalists' Visit To Soviet Test Site Reported [Tikhomirov] AA 6
PRAVDA Cites Ilyenko AA 8
[Zagorskiy, 30 Sep]
Bogachev on Need To Ban Chemical Weapons AA 9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Round Table' CC 1
[Bandura, Yefimov, Sobolev]
U.S. Policy on International Terrorism Denounced CC 8
[Romantsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 27 Sep]
Continuing Reportage on General Assembly Session CC 11
Shultz Opposes Mideast Meeting CC 11
Gorbachev Speech Circulated CC 11
Nonaligned Communique Adopted CC 12

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

Reagan Notes Talks' Importance, Hits Arms Limits DD 1
Talks Stance Sparks 'Lively Debate' in Congress DD 1
[Fedayshin]
Talks Can Be 'Interim' to Summit in U.S. DD 2
[Shalnev in IZVESTIYA 5 Oct]
Soviet Motive: Remove Nuclear War Danger [Kornilov] DD 3
Meeting Agreed Despite Opposition in U.S. DD 4
[Zorin]
Envoy to FRG: Impetus for Disarmament Accords DD 5
[Cologne]
Panelist Warns Against 'Excessive Optimism' DD 6
[Kuznetsov, Bogdanov, Plekhanov]
Iceland's Preparations, 'USSR Days' Reported DD 8
[Vukolov, Turkatenko]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Weinberger Leaves for PRC, Pakistan, Europe A 1
To Spread 'Soviet Threat' Thesis A 1
'Hardliner' Stance on Arms, Summit [Kornilov] A 2

B1-B Readiness Marks New Nuclear Forces Stage A 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct]
Former CIA Worker Cited on 'Misinformation' Setup A 4
[Kikilo]
House Approves Funds for Intelligence Services A 4
Canadian Cooperation Commission Session Ends A 5

CHINA

Rogachev in PRC for Political Consultation B 1
PRC President's Remarks in Pyongyang Cited B 1
Beijing Festivities Marking PRC Jubilee Noted B 1
[PRAVDA 3 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Truong Chinh Speech to Fatherland Front Cited E 1
[PRAVDA 27 Sep]
Australian Minister Cited on Relations With USSR E 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage of Thaelmann Ceremony Activities F 1
'Text' of Gorbachev Speech F 1
Honecker Speaks F 4
Yeltsin Closes Meeting F 5
Gorbachev Talks With Honecker F 5

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Shevardnadze Visit to Mexico K 1
Talks With Sepulveda K 1
De la Madrid Talks K 1
Meets Commerce, Energy Ministers K 2
Discusses Disarmament [Mexico City XEW] K 3
Lays Wreath at Monument K 4
Correction to Chilean Socialist Party Statement K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Arkhipov Relieved from Deputy Premiership R 1
Continuing Reportage on Chernobyl Renovation R 1
Second Unit Restart Previewed R 1
Power Supply Impact Viewed [Maslennikov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 30 Sep] R 2
Further Coverage of Social Science Conference R 4
Party Scholarship Discussed [Maslov] R 4
Zimyanin Closes Conference R 5
Aganbegyan Interview [Karetnikova] R 6
Journalists Union Decides on March 1987 Congress R 9
[PRAVDA 27 Sep]

Trade Union Leaders Retired, Dismissed R 9
[TRUD 1 Oct]
Yeltsin Speaks at Moscow Gorkom, Official Elected R 10

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Ligachev, Others Attend Conference on Economy S 1
PRAVDA Editorial Urges Cuts in Electricity Use [29 Sep] S 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

TASS Reports Fire Aboard Nuclear Submarine V 1
Defense Minister Issues Order on New Draft V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Sep]

PONOMAREV ON U.S. PLANS TO RESUME SHUTTLE FLIGHTS

LD041735 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Friday 3 Oct announced a schedule for reusable spaceship flights resuming in February 1988.

One's attention is drawn to a sharp increase planned in all-military space missions. About a half of the shuttle's capacity will be used to fly Pentagon missions, while the number of commercial flights will be halved.

Whereas before the Challenger disaster last January military missions accounted for about a third of all shuttle flights, now the Pentagon will be using more than 40 of them.

This indicates a buildup of U.S. practical activities connected with preparations for using outer space for military purposes.

In other words, the "Star Wars" program is assuming an ever larger dimension, while administration officials keep making daily promises to "deliver the world from the threat of a nuclear war" and "make nucelar weapons obsolete", which, however, are not matched by deeds.

The stand, designed to hoodwink public opinion, has been repeatedly exposed a misleading by highly competent experts even in the United States itself but the Whit House keeps stubbornly ignoring all reasonable arguments against outer space militarization.

It clearly hopes that the United States in the next few years will become a monopolist in the military space field and, consequently, assure itself of undivided domination in outer space.

This military advantage, the claim goes, will put the United States in a position to "deter" the Russians from unleashing a nuclear war.

The matter is, however, that the Russians have never contemplated attacking the United States, while Washington's banking on force in outer space, that is on its militarization, means coming closer to rather than farther from a nuclear war.

Where is a way out? It is in scrapping all nuclear weapons stocks under mutual agreement and strictest verification, which is what the Soviet Union suggests.

In Washington, as a matter of fact, they have been claiming tirelessly that the United States is for verification, while the Soviet Union is against it.

This is a gross distortion of the Soviet position: The USSR treasures its security just as the United States treasures its own, and will never sign any agreement to limit and destroy nuclear weapons if it does not provide for the most reliable, strictest and comprehensive verification.

In the existing conditions there is only one way how the problem of "to be or not to be" -- the problem of survival -- can be solved. It is that of talks and agreements.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS MORATORIUM PRESS CONFERENCE

LD031457 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has become one of the most tangible manifestations of the USSR's vigorous foreign policy, has grown from being just a proposal into an action, a concrete action", state Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Department of Information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The press conference was devoted to the problem of prohibiting nuclear weapon tests and the recent visit to the Soviet nuclear testing site in the area of Semipalatinsk, a city in Kazakhstan, by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists.

"There has been silence at our testing sites since July 25 of last year, the day the USSR conducted its last nuclear test explosion", Boris Pyadyshev went on. He stressed that in the Soviet Union's opinion a bilateral and then a multilateral moratorium was one of the most important steps leading to the creation of an all-embracing system of peace and international security.

"Proceeding from these positions the USSR is prepared to sign a treaty on the full prohibition of nuclear weapon tests at any time and any place", he stressed.

As we see it, at the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik it would be quite possible to arrive at an agreed-upon instruction concerning the preparation of draft agreements on two-three asepcts of nuclear arms, for instance, on the ending of nuclear weapon tests, he went on. This question is long ripe and long ready for solution. It is not difficult to reach agreement on it if political will, a sense of responsibility and desire to make a concrete step towards restricting the arms race are displayed.

The USSR calls on the United States to join the onward movement and not to urge us to move back, to the staging of explosions. We would like to hope that in the end realism will prevail with the American side in this matter, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated.

As it was noted at the press conference, the group of journalists representing the leading agencies and media outlets of the world, that visited the area of Semipalatinsk, had seen for itself that the main Soviet testing site is inactive and that no preparations for further tests in that area are being made.

The press conference was addressed by Major General Yuriy Lebedev, deputy head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. Answering the question about a possiblity of hidden underground nuclear explosions and nuclear weapons tests, he said that there were no practical possibility to conduct such explosions.

Yuriy Lebedev explained that even camouflage measures did not provide a possibility to conduct a nuclear explosion that would remain unnoticed. During low-capacity explosions their seismic signal could be artificially weakened, but it involves large-scale and serious technical work which cannot remain unnoticed. The general stressed that there was no place in the Soviet Union where preparations for nuclear tests were under way.

Addressing the press conference, Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institude of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke in detail about means of control intended for detecting nuclear explosions within the framework of the Soviet-American experiment. He said that at present all the three stations situated in the area of the Semipalatinsk testing ground were functioning. Both Soviet and American scientists are working there. U.S. scientists are changed about once a month.

He recalled in this connection the delay with issuing entry visas to a group of Soviet scientists who were to go to the U.S. on September 14 and to find a place where to install seismographic equipment in accordance with the agreement signed by the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

He said that the American side had stipulated the issuing of visas by conditions that had been obviously unacceptable for the Soviet side. The U.S. Administration is trying to lure Soviet scientists to the test side in Nevada in order to legalize in this way the continuation of nuclear tests by the U.S. However, the presence of Soviet scientists at the test site would be tantamount to the sanctioning by the Soviet Union of the continuation of U.S. nuclear tests.

Answering the question about the problems that could be possibly discussed at the Reykjavik meeting, Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said "So far as the Soviet side is concerned, we put in the centre of attention questions of security, the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons. Along with them, the sides can discuss practical questions connected with bilateral Soviet-American relations. It is possible that other problems which are of interest for both sides, including regional conflicts, will also be discussed at the meeting."

More on Conference

LD032316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place in Moscow today at the main press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, devoted to the problem of halting tests on nuclear weapons. Major General Lebedev, deputy head of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences took part in the press conference. [paragraph continues]

[Begin Pyadyshev recording] The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts has been in force since 6 August 1985. There has been silence at our testing sites since 25 July last year. The Soviet moratorium is one of the most tangible examples of the Soviet Union's vigorous foreign policy, which is permeated with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. This is no longer just a proposal, but an action, and what is more a practical, concrete action. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Passage omitted] A few days ago, a group of foreign journalists visited the nuclear test site in the region of Semipalatinsk. Maj Gen Lebedev told the participants of the press conference about this visit.

[Begin Lebedev recording] The journalists were taken by helicopters to the test area, where previously all work on testing nuclear warheads was concentrated. Here participants inspected tunnels in which nuclear blasts were carried out and went into the tunnels, which had been prepared for tests but which were then mothballed following the announcement of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts by the Soviet Union in August 1985. Journalists were able to satisfy themselves by visual demonstration that the Soviet nuclear testing site remains silent. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Vremya' Coverage

LD032327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on USSR Foreign Ministry press conference by reporter V. Konnov -- identified by caption]

[Text] A press conference was held today in Moscow devoted to the issue of ending nuclear weapons tests. Speaking at the press conference, Major General Lebedev, deputy directorate head of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said in particular:

[Begin video recording] [Lebedev] As the press has already reported, on 26 and 27 September this year, a group of Soviet and foreign journalists and representatives of television companies and news agencies were given the opportunity to visit the Soviet nuclear test ground in the area of Semipalatinsk city. Participants in the visit to the test ground -- 19 people in all -- represented the mass information media of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of Western countries including the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, and Japan. [passage omitted on material in previous items]

On the same day the journalists visited the area of Karkaralinsk town, where, in accordance with the agreement signed by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, a joint experiment is being carried out in monitoring the non-holding of nuclear tests. [end recording]

[Reporter] In answer to a question on the reliability of such monitoring, Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Earth Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said:

[Begin video recording] [Gokhberg] At the present time this problem does not exist as a scientific problem for seismological scientists. The modern technical means of both the United States and the USSR ensure the monitoring of nuclear tests and the monitoring of the non-holding of such tests. So that the experiment in Semipalatinsk is aimed at even more subtle details in the study of noises in the area of each testing ground, that is, aimed at ensuring that even the very smallest nuclear explosions do not go unnoticed.

[Konnov speaking from the floor] Konnov from the "Vremya" program. I have a question for Comrade Pyadyshev: What are the stances of the USSR and the United States on the problems of ending nuclear tests and what are the fundamental differences between them?

[Pyadyshev] I could perhaps answer briefly. The basic, indeed the only, difference between the stances of the USSR and the United States on this issue is that Moscow wishes for and actively campaigns for a nuclear weapon test ban -- for a complete ban -- while the United States does not want this. They do not want it and they have put forward various kinds of pretexts and obstacles against resolving this issue which, as I said earlier, it is high time to settle. However, we shall hope that what is being said at the moment in the United States is not the last word of the present administration and we shall hope that in the process of the contacts now under way and those coming up in the near future -- or rather, in the next few days -- the U.S. stance on this issue will give evidence of the shifts so greatly desired by the majority of the world community. [end recording]

[Reporter] The participants in the press conference answered other questions from the journalists.

U.S. SAID OBSTRUCTING USSR SEISMOLOGISTS' VISIT

PM031335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Ivanov article: "Sticking to Their Guns Again; Why a Trip to United States by Soviet Seismologists Has Been Postponed"]

[Text] I recently visited a seismological station near the Kazakh town of Karkaralinsk, where a Soviet-U.S. experiment on verifying [kontrol] the nonholding of nuclear tests is under way. The U.S. seismic instruments set up here have been "listening" to the silence reigning at the Soviet nuclear test range in the Semipalatinsk region for 2 months now. Soviet and U.S. specialists observing the earth's "breathing" mount a round-the-clock watch at the station. This cooperation became possible thanks to an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, which envisages the creation of several similar seismic stations near to Soviet and U.S. nuclear test ranges to demonstrate the ability of the two countries' scientists to guarantee reliable verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions.

Under the terms of the agreement Soviet specialists were to have crossed the ocean a month ago to discuss with their U.S. colleagues the question of opening similar seismological stations in Nevada. However, five of our scientists -- L.I. Nersesov, S.K. Daragan, N.T. Tarasov, O.A. Stolyarov, and Ye.A. Sutulov -- are still in Moscow. This is because of the obstructionist policy of the U.S. authorities, which are preventing the holding of the Soviet-U.S. experiment.

The Soviet delegation had planned its flight to be able to take part in the 6 September session of the U.S. scientists' technical consultation committee, where it was intended kto examine certain questions of joint seismological work. However, it turned out that official Washington had a "special" opinion on that score. It was in no rush to issue entry visas for our seismologists. [paragraph continues]

At first the State Department kept silent and then started saying in response to the Soviet side's request that we would have to wait, that the formalities "take time." But it was time we were short of. Seeing the visa issue was deadlocked, the U.S. scientists poostponed the date of their session for a week in the hope that their colleagues from the USSR would nonetheless succeed in attending. furthermore, for their part they repeatedly tried to "hurry up" the authorities, but time passed and the visas failed to materialize. What is the situation today? The IZVESTIYA editorial bureau put that question to Professor M.B. Gorkhberg, acting director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute.

"Several days ago," Mikhail Borisovoch said, "We received a telegram from our colleagues on the Natural Resources Defense Council. They informed us that the State Department had finally 'spoken out' and explained its position on the visa issue. In short, it boiled down to the following. If the Soviet scientists, the U.S. side said, intend to maintain businesslike contacts with a nongovernmental organization (and that is what the Natural Resources Defense Council is), the State Department can issue visas, but for a much shorter period than requested. Our scientists would be allowed to visit some universities in the United States, but they would not be allowed into Nevada. That, so to speak, is the first option. But there is also a second. The State Department has stated that it will immediately issue visas to our seismologists for the required period, will allow them to visit Nevada and familiarize themselves with the latest U.S. equipment, and will in general carry out anything we want on one condition: The Soviet experts must visit the United States as guests of the U.S. Administration and must attend nuclear tests at the Nevada test range.

"I must say that these 'proposals' are, of course, unacceptable to us. Essentially, the U.S. Administration wants by hook or by crook to legitimize its line of carrying out a nuclear test program and is trying by that means to make the Soviet Union agree to this de facto. Some time ago Washington, in response to the continuation of our unilateral moratorium, invited Soviet scientists to attend nuclear tests in Nevada. In other works, instead of joint verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions the Americans suggested the joint holding of tests. What the State Department is now doing is the same old story but in a new arrangment. That is why the question of our scientists' trip to the United States was postponed..."

JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO SOVIET TEST SITE REPORTED

LD020901 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by correspondent Tikhomirov, identified by caption]

[Text] As already reported, a group of journalists has visited the Soviet nuclear test-site near Semipalatinsk. A report by our special correspondent:

[Video shows aerial shot of barren, hilly terrain, cutting to clips of journalists and military inside airplane] [Tikhomirov -- captioned] These places here are bleak and it is dismal to see the landscape. Academician Kurchatov himself, they say, chose this area for testing when the government instructed him -- when the life-and-death issue was being solved -- to head work on the creation of the Soviet atomic bomb. The remoteness, the sparse population, the appropriate geological structures, all this was taken into account.

Form Semipalatinsk we flew at first by an AN-26 airplane, then inhelicopters. Someone joked inside the cabin: It's like Noah's Ark! Correspondents from the American continent, from Western and Eastern Europe, from Japan, Soviet journalists. Our military offered the best seat near the side window to an American woman from the ABC television company. I shan't guess in advance how this television company will deal with the material filmed. We just know the main thing, the fact that what all the microphones here have registered is silence, silence now for over a year. [Video shows ground shot of landscape zooming back to show line of frieght cars on railway track, Tikhomirov talking to camera, a hill, and zooming in on top of hill]

Well, this, you see, is the natural landscape of these foothills in the Semipalatinsk area which is called (Kigilen), the are of the Soviet site where nuclear devices are tested. Now you see the hill inside which a nuclear test blast has already been carried out. There it is. On its top the stones look as if they've been crushed, crushed granite, as if a hammer had been through it. But it is not a hammer that has been through it, this is the force of the nuclear blast which was carried out within the depths. Here, in practice, a fairly strong earthquake occurs every time. [video shows Tikhomirov interviewing A.D. Ilyenko, captioned as the head of the test site and identified as a lieutenant-general, other military, and journalists]

[Tikhomirov] We say that a nuclear blast, in terms of power, is equivalent to the detonation of all the bombs and shells used in World War II. How many wars like that are concealed in the depths of these crags?

[Ilyenko] I think that if we stop the arms race then we will have the opportunity to count all this up and examine attentively, as they say, what we have got away from. But one could say openly that what was used in World War II has apparently already been exceeded several hundred times over, as they say, [words indistinct]. [Video shows entrance to undergound gallery]

[Tikhomirov] We were shown the galleries in which nuclear devices have been tested in the past. They have been sealed up for several hundred meters by a plug of steel, concrete and rock. As it burns out a huge cavity inside, it is as if the blast itself compreses the plug and increases the airtightness.

Those facilities at which work was halted at the preparation stage were also shown. Here along these tracks they first bring out the rubble and crushed stone when they are making the gallery, then on the same tracks they bring in the nuclear device and install it in its depths.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] At what moment and at what stage was all this work stopped here, precisely in this mine where we are now?

[Ilyenko] So, I cannot accurately say the day or the accurate date, but I can say convincingly that work was stopped here before the moratorium on nuclear tests was announced by our Soviet Government, before 6 August 1985.

[Tikhomirov] And why before?

[Ilyenko] Evidently, because the announcement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had already been prepared, as they say, in all its orientations, so that nobody could reproach us of the fact that you are working while calling on others to stop testing.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] So, if there was no moratorium, we couldn't be standing in this place, inasmuch as a nuclear blast would probably have taken place here, yes?

[Ilyenko] If there was no moratorium we would have seen here what, for example, we saw at the previous place, where we showed you that here, at some time, a nuclear blast occurred -- there was a test. [video shows hilltop with wild sheep]

[Tikhomirov] That's how it can happen in life, what surprises it can bring. That's understandable, but, quite unexpectedly for the generals, wild sheep appeared on the crags. The test-site has been quiet for a year and the wild sheep have returned.

[Ilyenko] They have been entered in the red book [nature conservation register]. Probably, if we stop shaking then there will be more wild sheep. There will be more wild sheep. [chuckles]

[Tikhomirov] Do you want to make a proposal to put man in the red book?

[Ilyenko] Yes, I will tell that if we really do reach the point at some time where, as I said yesterday, there will be mass use of nuclear weapons, then the only thing that can be said is that there simply won't be anybody to put man in the red book, and there won't be a red book.

[Tikhomirov] The opinion of a specialist, whom, you will agree, one cannot fail to believe. The gates to the tunnels are shut and seals have been placed on them. On the Soviet test-site it is silent. The world awaits when silence will come to Nevada.

PRAVDA Cites Ilyenko

PM021247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word report by special correspondent A. Zagorskiy headlined "At the Silent Test Site" on a visit to the Semipalatinsk test site by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists. A. Zagorskiy observes:

"However much military strategists across the ocean and representatives of U.S. ruling circles would like to distort the real state of affairs, a fact is a fact: The aim of nuclear tests is mainly to create new, even more dangerous weapons and improve existing ones. So the moratorium can only be impeded by those who are tormented by the desire to step on the accelerator of the arms race as hard as possible and drive it up to a critical speed which can lead to catastrope. And references to the problem of verification [kontrol] no longer hold water today. It is simply impossible to conceal nuclear weapons tests -- conversations with specialists during the trip simply confirm this fact.

"We were greatly impressed by a conversation we had with site chief Lieutenant General A.D. Ilyenko, who was in charge of the site before the moratorium was announced.

"'It would please me very much,' A.D. Ilyenko said, 'for all journalists who came here to see and understand our good intentions in all respects and our desire for peace, and to convey to their readers that we will go with an open heart to meet everyone who has good intentions toward us. If everything is conveyed to the readers, to the public, correctly, then I believe the benefit will be very great.'

He added "'I would like the United States to take the sensible, decisive step so needed today: Join our moratorium. This would benefit the whole world, including the American people. If this were to happen and nuclear tests were stopped, I would gladly retrain and do peaceful work.'"

BOGACHEV ON NEED TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD032358 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS commentator on military affairs]

[Excerpts] The problem of the ban on chemical weapons manifested itself to humanity over 70 years ago, when these weapons were actively used during World War I. [passage omitted]

Stemming from a general concept of preparing for a war a considerable distance from American territory, the U.S. ruling circles assume that in the age of nuclear missiles, they will be able to adopt chemical weapons in a war without exposing themselves to the risk of a chemical strike in retaliation on their own territory. Installing chemical weapons in Western Europe and completing its arsenals with new binary ammunition, the Pentagon continues to count upon gaining a one-sided advantage in a chemical war. American strategists assume the side which first employs poisonous substances will be able to achieve victory, if only on a limited scale. It is not insignificant as regards the U.S. stance, which does not want to go for a full ban on chemical weapons, that the U.S. Army, as a result of the Vietnam War, aquired great experience in conducting chemical warfare. The United States has at its disposal the largest supplies of chemical weapons in the world, including an arsenal of poisonous agents which paralyze the nervous system and which are particularly dangerous for humanity. The Pentagon is going ahead with mass production of a fundamentally new form of chemical weapons: binary ammunition.

During the multilateral negotiations conducted for many years in Geneva concerning a total ban on chemical weapons, the American side unceasingly took up an obstructionist stance. For example, for a while, the head of the U.S. delegation to these negotiations stated that control over adherence to the agreement is absolutely imperative but impossible.

In this way, the possibility of the United States' joining any agreement whatsoever concerning chemical weapons was made impossible in practice. A similar stance by Washington collides directly with agreements noted in the Soviet-American declaration after last year's summit meeting in Geneva. At the time, both sides acknowledged as irrevocable the mobilization of efforts for the conclusion of an effective international convention for a total and universal ban on chemical weapons, enabling appropriate control and the destruction of supplies of these weapons already in existence. The wide-ranging program for the banning and liquidation of existing supplies of chemical weapons, put forward recently by the Soviet Union, creates new prospects for achieving an agreement which is mutually acceptable. The Soviet program forsees not only the liquidation of all chemical weapons supplies but also the destruction of the industrial base for its production. All these steps, as proposed by the Soviet union, would take place in conditions of strict control, which would include an international territorial inspection.

To achieve a final solution to the problem of chemical weapons in the interests of all of humanity, all that is necessary is Washington's goodwill and its turning away from a 19th century mentality.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD052057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Nikolayevich Bandura, deputy editor in chief of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, Comrades. The main foreign-political theme of recent days has been the announcement that the Soviet and U.S. leaders are to meet in the Icelandic capital just a week from today, next Saturday and Sunday.

The news was both unexpected and, I'd say, awaited. The question of a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the U.S. President, which had been agreed in principle almost a year ago in Geneva, had excited everyone. However, in regard to the necessary conditions for such a meeting -- that is, an appropriate state of Soviet-U.S. relations, and some prospect for concrete, practical measures being taken to curb the arms race -- there, things were not so good. Then came a new Soviet initiative; a working or, as it is also called, an interim meeting was proposed. Proposals for a meeting of this kind had already been put forward by our country, specifically, to discuss a nuclear test ban. They had been put forward previously, but were rejected by the U.S. leadership. Now, the objective circumstances for this exist, and now Washington has said out loud that it is not a bad idea.

In Reykjavik, as you know, the intention is to assess the situation directly, and agree, with the foreign minister and the delegations at the talks, on directives with the aim of making progress on certain problems of nuclear armaments so significant results can be achieved. Presumably there will also be discussion about the problems of ending nuclear tests. The time has come for a principled political decision as to what the questions are on which there is mutual understanding between our countries, and for preparing a draft agreement to be signed during Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States, when it takes place. The significance of this meeting in Reykjavik is obvious and universally acknowledged.

I think we need to begin our broadcast by dwelling on the salient features of the talks in Iceland, and those that -- in the language of the financiers -- must be placed down on the debit side.

[Yefimov] Yes, you're right. The news of the coming meeting in Reykjavik has taken the world press by surprise. Why? Because the world situation is worrying, difficult, and ambiguous. On the main questions, there has been no advance. The central problem that anxiously concerns everyone, the problem of international security, the problem of the arms race, is virtually in a deadlock. The talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are at a standstill; not through any fault of ours, but they're at a standstill. On top of that, the nuclear explosions in Nevada are still going on -- 21 explosions during the period of our moratorium. Add to that the arbitrary restri[illegible]ion of the strength of the Soviet mission at UN Headquarters, whereby the United States has trampled on its own obligations to that international organization; the whipping up of arms race in space; the repudiation of previous agreements with the Soviet Union, by which I mean SALT I and SALT II; and the undermining of the treaty without time limit on antimissile defense -- which is not just a treaty, but the foundation of the whole process of disarmament -- rip up the foundation, and the whole process collapses.

[Sobolev] Well, and one can also take into account particular militarist actions such as the deliberate bringing into service of a squadron of the new B-1 strategic bombers, each of which carries 24 nuclear warheads, and...

[Bandura, interrupting]... the testing of the ASAT system, which is also aimed at intensifying the militarization race and transferring it to space. This is also a subject that is evidently going to be discussed at the talks in Reykjavik.

[Yefimov] The Americans have done a great deal to worsen the world situation and complicate relations between our countries. That being so, the proposal by the Soviet Union to hold an unplanned meeting seemed surprising and sensational, perhaps not only for the Western observers, but for us too. Yet, if you think about it, the actual search for a way out of the impasse, the persistance of that search and the boldness of our porposals should not come as a surprise. This year has been unprecedented in our history for the generosity with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been offering the West serious and highly important initiatives.

Probably neither we nor our descendents would forgive us if we did not try now -- not just anytime, but at this particular time -- to do the maximum to stop the nuclear arms race, and with it, the drift toward disaster. In other words, the Soviet Union understands its historic mission as the following: We must find solutions to the problems that agonize mankind -- this is the most important, urgent matter. That is what lies behind our proposal to meet in Reykjavik.

How has the world reacted to the announcement of the meeting? It can be said unequivocally that the response has been positive. For example, in the capital of Mexico, an appeal by the leaders of the Delhi Six has been circulated. The coming Soviet-U.S. meeting, the appeal says, offers an excellent opportunity for the leading nuclear powers to reach an agreement to stop nuclear testing. In this connection, the appeal welcomes the decision of the Soviet Union to extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions, as well as the willingness it has expressed to discuss with experts from the countries of the six the possibilities of an agreement on monitoring explosions of this type. not one state or official would now oppose such a meeting.

Here is another typical comment: Canadian Foreign Minister Clark -- We consider, he said, that the decision to hold this meeting testifies to the seriousness that has been shown on both sides. We consider that this is a useful initiative, and we hope it will be successful and will lead to some agreements in Washington or somewhere else.

If we don't count the extreme rightwingers in the United States, who oppose any agreements whatsover with the Soviet Union, then that is the hope of practically everyone, both observers and politicians. In the Western press, however, there are, of course, quite a few other opinions, reservations, and even displeasure. THE WASHINGTON POST writes, for instance, of the staggering haste with which the United States has allowed the other side to take the initiative in political relations between the two powers.

I'd like to draw listeners' attention to a most intriguing statement by the London TIMES. It wrote: The way is now rapidly being cleared for a period of detente between the two major powers, that is, the United States and the Soviet Union. Now, the paper considers, it will be difficult to hold course against the current of events and expectations.

Possibly THE TIMES is oversimplifying because of wishful thinking. Unfortunately, there are still too many obstructions on the path. The very fact, however, that such a comment has appeared in this bourgeois paper -- influential paper -- is remarkable enough. What is perhaps more remarkable still is the way THE TIMES explains how this unexpected turn of events has become possible. The force that has led to such a transformation, the paper writes, is mainly economic.

The U.S. rightwingers have turned out to be wrong in their assessment that the huge military expenditure undertaken over the last 6 years would damage the Soviet economy without detriment to the U.S. economy. The cost of the arms race, in its latest spiral and stretching into the future, has proved to be too great, not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the U.S. Congress. Add to that the fact that the successful beginning of our new 5-year plan has also been a not unimportant factor, that and the pace we are maintaining today. That was the last thing the American Right was expecting. Our course toward acceleration has also taken them by surprise. That is why it's so important that every one of us, in every job, should do this work well, fast and professionally. That has given -- and will go on giving -- weight to all of our initiatives and will support and substantially reinforce all our steps in the international arena.

[Sobolev] Nikolay Ivanovich, I want to emphasize that the reactions to the announcement of the meeting are not only interesting as news, but also significant politically. They have an important bearing on the outcome of the meeting. It is natural that the world public should have greeted the announcement with approbation and hope. You have already given examples of the way in which the announcement of the meeting has been welcomed in various capitals of the world. Further examples could be cited. I think in Western Europe some representative of just about every government has expressed approval and hope with regard to the announcement of the meeting. As for any regative reactions in Western Europe, I don't think they go any further than the skepticism expresed by the West German Green Party, the leadership of which believes that the United States will not give up its militarist course regarding the arms race.

Such skepticism, if it were to become more widespread, would undoubtedly please those in the West who really don't want accord, but only want to arm themselves. They can even be said to have cultivated that skepticism. Nonetheless, the predominant attitude is certainly the one we've been describing -- a positive attitude, of hope. It is this that should be seen as an appreciable factor conducive to the success of the meeting in Reykjavik. One gets the impression that most of the opponents of the U.S. President's decision to take part in the meeting are in the United States itself. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes that news of the meeting has thrown the conservative ranks in the United States into disarray and perturbed many of the -- American, of course -- experts on Soviet-U.S. relations.

In the press, I'd say that many observers and political figures are thinking along the lines of the old stereotypes and trying to estimate who will win and who runs the risk of losing at the meeting in Iceland. These arguments are being superimposed -- as is usual in the United States -- on the progress of the international political contest in view of the November congressional elections. They are clearly fraught with a sense of pressure on the leadership of the country. Take, for example, and judge for yourselves, what is being said to the effect that it is risky for a U.S. leader, not long before the election, to put his signature to any compromise that, I quote, could arouse the least suspicion that the president is too friendly with the Russians.

In short, the extreme right wing, the ultraconservative and militarist forces, are not remaining on the sidelines, but are trying to prevent the meeting from achieving its aims.

[Bandura] One could develop that by adding that it's not only the forces of the Right that are applying pressure on the Washington administration. My attention was captured by a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which says that it is time for every candidate for the post of president in the 1988 elections, regardless of party, to begin deciding on the main theme of his inaugural speech in 1989, that is, a frank exposition of the nuclear danger and the first steps that he, the future U.S. president, will take to eliminate it. I don't think it is any accident that a statement of this kind should appear in the U.S. press. And the pressure on the part of the Americans themselves, on the part of American society itself, on the circles that have hitherto been acting against the easing of tension and opposing making constructive decisions in the sphere of ridding mankind of the nuclear danger, will only increase as time goes on. It will increase, of course, to a considerable extent, if not predominantly, under the influence of the peace initiatives that we've been talking about and which are today becoming known to an ever wider American audience.

Here Nikolay Ivanovich also noted what in my view is a very important factor that has influenced the U.S. Administration in making its decisions, and that is the economic factor.

In our press, and when we talk to our listeners on the radio, we talk a great deal, and often, about the gigantic burden that the arms race places on the shoulders of the developing countries. Various estimates put the present indebtedness of the developing countries at $800-950 billion. A less well-known figure is $120 billion -- the foreign debt of the United States itself. It goes without saying that considerable differences exist between the Third World countries and the United States, from the viewpoint of the economic potential of those countries, and from the viewpoint of their ability to surmount economic difficulties. Nonetheless, the fact remains that a debt of $120 billion makes the United States one of the biggest debtors in the Western world. These debts are being incurred above all under the influence of the policy of the current U.S. Administration. If this course is not altered, if constructive steps are not taken, if no constructive, positive responses to the Soviet initiatives are forthcoming, then of course that burden of debt can only increase. No one can invent any other mechanism.

It is perfectly obvious that the continuation of the arms race by the United States will only increase the burden that the Americans themselves are today already beginning to feel in a very palpable way. Hence, it is not only the international public that is demanding that the United States put its economy on a healthier footing, Americans themselves, and American businessmen, are beginning to make the same demand. The U.S. Administration shows no sign of finding any other solutions, any other serious levers by which to remove that burden or improve the situation in this sphere, other than renouncing militarization on earth and preventing the militarization of space. It would seem that this factor, the pressure from within U.S. society itself, is also becoming appreciable. This creates greater possibilities for hoping for a favorable outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik, which, as Nikolay Ivanovich was saying, is what practically all the peoples of the world are waiting for today.

[Yefimov] In connection with this meeting that has now been announced, the words spirit of Geneva have once again begun to crop up in the pages of the world press.

The meeting in that Swiss city in November of last year engendered hopes of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and of the international atmosphere as a whole; hopes of progress in the process of disarmament. Some of those hopes have been realized to one degree or another, others have not. Subsequently, at press conferences both in Moscow and Washington, the question has often been asked: Is the spirit of Geneva still alive? Now we clearly can say that a chance has appeared to revive it. I'd like to recall some other expressions: The spirit of Helsinki, the spirit of detente. In the years that have elapsed, the opinion has often been expressed that nothing was left of detente or of the Helsinki process. But now the recent conference in Stockholm, which achieved substantial success on measures of trust, has shown that both detente and the spirit of Geneva are indestructible. Mankind does not want to go the way of the dinosaur, and that fundamental fact is stubbornly making itself felt, despite all the propaganda tricks and political contrivances of the enemies of peaceful co-existence. The present reaction to the announcement of the meeting to be held in Reykjavik demonstrates once again that the mood that is designated as the spirit of Geneva, the spirit of Helsinki or the spirit of detente is a reality that cannot be discounted: Do what you will, it is certain to prevail.

[Sobolev] Another thing that has been largely responsible for the increase in expectations in relation to the meeting in Reykjavik is the fact that meeting is being directly preceded by a number of other important international events. Occupying a rather special place among them is the meeting in Vienna within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency. What's so special about that meeting? It owes its significance to the fact that the IAEA is the authoritative body to which the Soviet Union has proposed an extensive program for ensuring safety at nuclear electric power stations. It might seem that these areas are poles apart: on the one had, the peaceful atom, and on the other, the problem of nuclear armaments, which will be one of the most important topics at the talks in Reykjavik. I see, however, a very direct link with the policy of the Soviet Union in one -- I repeat, in one -- area.

The two subjects tie up in the sense that, on the one hand, the program of Soviet proposals is intended to ensure the safe future of the atomic energy industry, while on the other, the Soviet program for a nuclear-free future has as its aim the preservation of the human race. In putting forward its extensive program for the safety of the nuclear power industry, the Soviet Union met with wide understanding at that forum. The most important thing, in the current situation, in today's situation, may be that it proved possible, at that very representative forum, to achieve very serious accords. Two conventions were signed there. Soviet proposals were accepted for discussion, and these, too, are to be translated into practical steps. The work of the IAEA is perhaps the very thing that provides vivid proof today that accords are, after all, possible, and that they are possible in just those areas where people expect them and need them most.

[Yefimov] It is hard to say what will prevail in Reykjavik. It will all depend on what proposals, what suggestions for compromise, the sides bring with them when they sit down to the table in Reykjavik. On the one hand, the United States has done many negative things in order, as we've said, to worsen the situation. On the other hand, Shevardnadze, speaking at his press conference in New York, noted that there also is a grain of rationality in the U.S. proposals. What can be extracted from that grain of rationality is another matter. Our position is honest and open. We have put forward many initiatives this year, including consideration of the interests both of the United States and of its allies -- well, and naturally, of our own interests, too.

If common sense gains the upper hand in Reykjavik, then of course we'll be able to agree on a great deal, and agree as equal partners. On the other hand, one can't fail to be alarmed by some of the things that are being said in the U.S. press and elsewhere to the effect that they now see certain advantages in the Reykjavik meeting, inasmuch as midterm congressional elections are due to be held soon in the United States.

[Bandura] Well, what I'd also like to say about this is that of late, the U.S. opponents of better relations with our country have been especially active in judging those relations by what I would call the yardstick of petty bargaining. That's how they are trying to approach the meeting in Iceland, and that's how they talk about the recent events that they themselves have been endeavoring to exploit to block all bilateral contacts.

Take, for instance, the well-known case of the arrest of the Soviet UN employee, Zakharov, in New York, and of the U.S. spy-journalist Daniloff in Moscow. The conflict has now been resolved, to the obvious displeasure of those who are opposed to the resolution of conflicts. And they are having an awful lot to say about how much the United States has lost since Zakharov's departure. They believe that the return of Daniloff is not enough to compensate. Well, let me remark that ordinary Americans have not fallen for the calculations of the opponents of the settlement: A U.S. television poll has shown that two-thirds of respondents think no one was the victor in this contest as the questionnaire called it, though 15 percent think the United States won and 14 percent see it as a Soviet victory.

Fortunately, there are people in the United States, who, regardless of their views, can see the wider context and understand that both sides gained from the settlement of that issue. The NEW YORK TIMES, for example, expresses the hope that the method of compromise, thanks to which the confrontation over Daniloff and Zakharov was settled, will be used on a wider scale. They even write this, I quote: What seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle has turned into a catalyst for frank talks, the search for compromise, and real progress.

[Sobolev] One more even logically connected with the issue we have been talking about here was marked this week. I have in mind the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. Not only war criminals, but also war itself, the politics of aggression, were condemned there. The Nuremberg trails preserve their topicality not only because various diehards, neo-Nazis and invetrate hankerers from the past are still around and are still trying to raise their heads, but also because the danger of a new, and even more terrible war has by no means been overcome. That is why we are talking about Nurember today.

[Yefimov] It was an unusual, unique trial in mankind's history. There were 22 people in the defendant's stand. And what defendants they were too. As Rudenko, the chief prosecutor from the Soviet Union, remarked, for the first time in history criminals who had taken possession of a whole state had come before a tribunal. They had turned the state into an instrument for their monstrous crimes. Essentially, the entire fascist top brass sat before the judges from the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France. There were six absent: Hitler, Goebbels and Himmler were not there -- they committed suicide; Krupp -- he was spared from trial by paralysis; Bormann -- he had disappeared and was tried in absentia; and the ringleader of the so-called labor front of Nazi Germany, Ley, was not there -- having familiarized himself with the statement of indictment he hanged himself in his prison cell.

They were tried in the citadel of Nazism -- in that same Nuremberg where the Nazis carried out mass meetings of their party, where their most important laws were adopted. The trial went on for nearly a year. Hitler's top brass was calculating on victory in total war, and consequently, on their impunity. They were sure, putting their signatures to various documents, that these documents, with the stamp Top Secret, or the stamp For the Supreme Command Only, would never see the light of day and would remain in safes for ever. But the documents landed on the desk of the tribunal. There were 4,000 documents. Jackson, the chief prosecutor from the United States, and a famous U.S. lawyer, said: Our evidence will be horrifying and you will say, he said, addressing the accused, that I deprived you of sleep. This evidence will be so overwhelming that I can be so bold as to foretell that not a single one of the words said by me will be refuted. The accused will deny only their personal involvement. That was precisely what happened, as he predicted.

None of them could refute those 4,000 official Nazi documents. It was impossible to refute them. Not only the living, but also the dead ringleaders of Nazi Germany came before the court of the people. Their fascist ideology was on the stand, along with them. The court revealed its essence: racism. It was precisely with racism that they intoxicated the Germans. It was precisely through racism that they justified aggressive wars and the mass extermination of other peoples and races.

After Nuremberg, it was not necessary to ask oneself the question: What is Naxism? The trial provided a full and worthy answer to it: Nazism, or fascism, is war, terror, lawlessness, and trampling upon human rights. Nuremberg also revealed the role, the true, genuine role, played by the generals and the bosses of the largest monopolies -- what we now call the military-industrial complex -- in the militarization of Germany, in the unleashing of war, and in the crimes of fascism. The tribunal was harsh but indisputable. When, in the summer of 1946, the Americans polled the Germans, 80 people out of every 100 questioned stated that the Nuremberg trials were in their view just, and the guilt of the accused had been proved convincingly. The court acknowledged aggression to be one of the most serious international crimes, and for the first time in the entire history of mankind the leaders of a country that had unleashed aggression were tried and punished as criminals. The Nuremberg trials left us another warning, as was stated and stated perfectly by Kempner, an assistant to the U.S. prosecutor, speaking in court: One of the causes of World War II was the myth of the communist threat. That threat, he said, was an invention, which among other things, led finally to World War II. These words by the U.S. lawyer, in my opinion, should be included in all Western history textbooks. They have not aged in our day.

[Bandura] One would like to note that a report by the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Perez de Cuellar, has been distributed at UN Headquarters. He has emphasized the necessity of mobilizing world public opinion for a struggle against a revival of Nazi and fascist ideology and practice, which are fraught with menace for peace and security. This idea was also highlighted at the ceremonies that took place in Moscow on 3 October. On that day, on Ernst Thaelmann Square, a monument was unveiled in connection with the centenary of the birth of this courageous fighter against fascism, this courageous communist. Leaders of GDR Communists, and Communists of West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany, came to Moscow for the unveiling ceremony. On the square named after the German Communist and anti-fascist a mass meeting was opened. This meeting was not only devoted to the memory of Ernst Thaelmann but also to the junction of the past with the new.

Addressing the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that, although today is extremely different from the time when Ernst Thaelmann lived and fought, the ideas and the lessons of the ardent German anti-fascist live on to this day. These lessons teach us that when we are all united; when we are together, the danger of war can be averted. If it could have been possible then to unite all the forces -- not just of the Soviet Union, but of Western countries as well -- in the struggle against the fascist danger, then there probably would not have been a second world war, and maybe there would not have been the Nuremberg trials.

[Sobolev] Nikolay Ivanovich, you have already spoken today about the enormous -- the enormous, without exaggeration -- foreign policy significance held by the restructuring inside our country. At the same time, it must be said that our actions on the international arena have become more dynamic, full of initiative, and far more specific. Our state's active stance on the international arena has been manifested in the fact that contacts at the summit level have become more frequent and that lofty foreign guests have begun to arrive in the Soviet capital more and more frequently. The leader of Madagascar, Ratsiraka, has just visited us. Soon we await the arrival of the Brazilian president as well. The visit in the very near future to the Soviet Union of the Leader of the African state, Burkina Faso, has been announced, and so on. Soviet leaders are expected in various countries and various continents in the relatively near future. This without doubt leads to an improvement of mutual understanding the world and a strengthening of ties. This process continues to gather strength for the good of all people. In talking about these contacts at the summit level, one cannot fail to note contacts of this kind between China and East European countries. In the last few days Comrade Jaruzelski went on a visit to the PRC. The results of this visit were rated positively by both sides. One can expect no less good results from Comrade Honecker's visit to the PRC, which is also planned, as far as is known. Soviet-Chinese relations are also improving. Before us we have, as you see, not uncoordinated events, but a definite process, and one can only be glad of this process. On this, comrades, we end the program. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

U.S. POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DENOUNCED

PM031301 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 3

["Review of Events' by international observer Yuriy Romantsov: "The Plague of Terrorism"

[Text] A wave of terrorist actions has recently spread to different cities in the world. For example, over a 2-week period Paris has been shaken by powerful explosions which have resulted in loss of life. The situation in the French capital still remains tense: Armed police units patrol the streets and guard state institutions, passer-by have their documents checked, movie theater audiences are searched, and border security has been stepped up. Shortly before these explosions, a pasenger aircraft was seized by a group of armed bandits at Karachi Airport in Pakistan. The blood of totally innocent people was shed again. Immediately after that, a Soviet military diplomat was shot at point-blank range and killed in the middle of the day in one of the central streets of Pakistan's capital. Somewhat earlier, toward the end of August, several Soviet fishermen were injured as a result of a bomb explosion in a store in the Peruvian port of Callao.

Different criminals, driven by different motives, acted in each specific instance. Their capture and punishment are up to the competent organs of the countries where the crimes were committed. [paragraph continues]

Retribution must triumph, but retribution alone will not solve the problem. In order to achieve this it is necessary not for just individual countries but for the international community as a whole to analyze the circumstances creating preconditions for such an alarming phenomenon as international terrorism, expose its roots, and elaborate effective measures to prevent and extirpate it.

The crimes committed in Pakistan became possible as a result of the actual situation created in that country by a military regime which, for many years now, has been rearing murderers and hoodlums on a massive scale. Pakistan's territory is the stage for large-scale training of numerous gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and it is also there that cutthroats from Sikh extremist organizations are trained to be sent back into India. To put briefly, it is no surprise that, wherever some forms of terrorism are officially sanctioned and supported, it will also emerge in other forms.

The Callao incident exposes anti-Sovietism as the driving force of terrorism. The Peruvian newspaper VOZ wrote that it was the consequence of a provocative campaign launched by right-wing forces and aimed at thwarting Soviet-Peruvian cooperation in the fisheries sphere.

One of the conclusions to which the Paris explosions lead is that the atmosphere of tension, alarm, and uncertainty they have created is a favorable breeding ground for various ultraright-wing and neo-Nazi groups. It is they that are today promoting slogans about "defense of democracy" and issuing blatantly racist and chauvinist calls, advocating the narrowing of the framework of bourgeois democracy right up to the imposition of dictatorship.

The aforementioned episodes concern isolated actions which were aimed against individual targets or persons and committed by underground groups. No matter how disgusting they may be in themselves, the disgust generated by international terrorism is that much greater when a state is its instigator or even direct perpetrator, as, for example, the U.S. aggression against Libya last April, when a U.S. airborn armada unloaded its deadly cargo on Tripoli, Benghazi, and several population centers on personal orders from U.S. President. Threats are again issuing against Libya from across the ocean. It is being threatened with a new strike, and this shows that imperial and hegemonistic ambitions are placed above the norms of international law in Washington.

And while we are justified in taking Pakistan's government to task for the bloodshed which occurred there, equal responsibility for it is borne by the United States. Indeed, who else but the United States, blinded by hatred for Afghanistan, turned Pakistan into an abode for terrorists of all hues, a bridgehead for launching military operations against the Afghan people and their revolution?

In the same way as in the aftermath of the seizure of the aircraft in Karachi, immediately following the explosions in Paris some "Arab terrorists" were groundlessly proclaimed to be the culprits, even before the circumstances had been investigated, while the Western press carried even more specific and totally unjustified hints which were resolutely rejected by Libya, Syria, and a number of other countries and organizations. [paragraph continues]

There are indications that the real organizers of the terrorist actions wanted to use these accusations to draw attention away from themselves. In actual fact, who needed these explosions and why? Lebanon's Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared that they had been perpetrated by the "Mosad," Israel's intelligence service, in an attempt to influence French policy in Lebanon. Lebanese parliamentary deputy Mikhail al-Dahir emphasized that these terrorist acts were parts of a campaign launched by the United States and Israel and aimed at "forcing France to join the struggle against Libya." In the opinion of Andre Lajoinie, member of the French Communist Party Politburo, the aim of the terrorists was to block the process of peaceful settlement in the Near East at a time when there is growing popularity of the idea of convening a peace conference to resolve the Near East conflict. Is not the correctness of these statements confirmed by Israel's blatant state terrorism in the Near East, including the recently resumed artillery shelling of targets in South Lebanon, in particular the city of Nabatiyah, by the Israeli military?

Delivering the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "Crises and conflicts are also a favorable breeding ground for international terrorism. Undeclared wars, export of counterrevolution in all its forms, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, aircraft hijacking, and explosions in streets, airports, and railway stations -- this is the disgusting face of terrorism, and its instigators try to cover it up beneath all kinds of cynical fabrications." Life confirms time and again the correctness of this thesis.

A particular position among the countries practicing state terrorism is occupied by the United States, operating on a truly global scale. In addition to Afghanistan and the Near East, it fans seats of conflagration in Central America by engaging in barely concealed aggression against Nicaragua, and in Africa by supplying modern weaponry to splittist groupings in Angola and Mozambique. Washington has invented the "doctrine of neoglobalism," claiming the arbitrary "right" to deliver "preventive" military strikes against any countries whose policy does not suit the United States. This course acquires day by day an increasingly bellicose nature which is increasingly dangerous for the cause of peace. The U.S. concepts of "policy from positions of strength," "crusade," "psychological warfare," and "neoglobalism," aimed at subverting the sociopolitical system of other states and spilling over into saber-rattling and even the actual use of crude military force, are fraught with a particular threat in the nuclear age. Their practical implementation may have fatal consequences not only for the freedom of the peoples but even for their very existence.

Of course, the United States provides propaganda cover for the "theory" and practice of international piracy. Interventionist actions and overt or covert subversive operations against sovereign states are cynically presented as... "struggle against international terrorism" in its desire to cover up and camouflage the aggressive essence and hegemonistic orientation of its own policy. Washington attaches the label of "international terrorists" to independent states and national liberation movements whose anti-imperialist stance complicates and thwarts the implementation of the U.S. hegemonistic schemes. Under the same false pretext of "struggle against terrorism," the United States is conducting a subversion and propaganda campaign whose aim is to discredit the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries which support national liberation movements. A graphic example of this was provided by the venture to accuse socialist Bulgaria of complicity in the attempt on the pope's life, a venture that collapsed spectacularly.

It was 2 years, at the 39th UN General Assembly session, that the United States graphically displayed its actual rather than its professed attitude to the problem of state terrorism by boycotting (together with Israel and Chile) the adoption of a resolution condemning this policy and proclaiming it unacceptable. R. Reagan's speech at the current UN General Assembly session, abounding with attacks on Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua, showed that Washington, like before, perceives international terrorism as an important instrument of its foreign policy, even though it is unsparing of abusive words with regard to this pehnomenon.

The Soviet Union's stance on international terrorism was exhaustively outlined from the rostrum of the 41st UN General Assembly session by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. He said: "Having outlawed all forms of terrorism, like the majority of states, we are prepared to make, and are already making, our contribution toward the struggle against this plague. Not a single sober-minded person can accept it. Terrorism must be mercilessly extirpated because innocent people suffer and die because of it. But in order to effectively combat it, we must also recognize its causes. One cannot forget the nature of this disgusting phenomenon: Outbursts of individual or group terror are at times engendered by violence against entire peoples. The improvement of the entire international situation would be of great help in extirpating terrorism."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Shultz Opposes Mideast Meeting

LD031513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York -- Further evidence of Washington's international isolation in the question of ways toward solving the Near East Problem -- that is briefly how the results of a series of meetings here between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the leaders of a number of countries may be described. The head of the U.S. foreign-political department tried to turn these meetings into a seance of arm-twisting of the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq, Oman, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Near East states, which are taking part in the 41st UN General Assembly session. Shultz tried to prove the impossibility of holding an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and put forward far-fetched pretexts.

Gorbachev Speech Circulated

LD031445 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- The text of the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of September 24, 1986 upon the results of the Stockholm conference was circulated at the United Nations Organisation as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

Members View Summit

LD040838 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

Two-thirds of the general political debate at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly are past. The debate's distinguishing feature, V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has told the TASS correspondents, is the international community's support for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The Soviet concept of disarmament is receiving a broad response. The debate is being held in a constructive spirit. Its participants do not allow themsleves to be drawn into confrontation. Neither do they allow attention to be diverted from the main issues: disarmament, cessation of nuclear tests, and a search for stronger peace and international security. Mindful of the "hot spots" of the globe and of complex regional and economic problems, representatives of various countries speak of the need to seize upon the historic chance to rethink the outdated foreign policy concepts and lines towards the solution of problems by force and to practically set about eliminating nuclear arsenals and ridding mankind of the burden of the arms race.

"The prevention of war must be the main concern of all states", stated Rashid 'Abdullah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit in Iceland would lay the foundation for total disarmament. This hope was shared by H. Justin Metsing Lekhanya, chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of Lesotho, who pointed out the immense importance of the meeting for international peace and security.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Basile Laita Guissou, minister for external relations and cooperation of Burkina Faso, and Jean Traore, Guinean minister of foreign affairs, declared in support of the USSR's proposals on ending the arms race on earth and on preventing an arms race in outer space, and emphasized the importance of the implementation of the initiatives concerning disarmament.

Nonaligned Communique Adopted

LD040816 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: A meeting of foreign ministers and heads of the delegations of the nonaligned countries at the 41st General Assembly session has been held at the United Nations Headquarters. The meeting adopted a communique saying that the Nonaligned Movement is welcoming the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and expressing the hope that it would lead to the attainment of significant results especially in the nuclear field. The participants in the meeting reaffirmed their preparedness to cooperate in the 41st General Assembly session in conformity with the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. They recalled that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit meeting had instructed the coordination bureau of the movement to redouble efforts for strengthening peace and security, development among nations and establishing equitable economic relations.

The nonaligned countries have noted with satisfaction the successful completion of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on the issue of [words indistinct] was held in New York from September 17 to 20 this year. They demanded immediate and unconditional implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the granting of independence to that territory and urged the council to introduce mandatory and all-embracing sanctions against the racist Republic of South Africa.

REAGAN NOTES TALKS 'IMPORTANCE' HITS ARMS LIMITS

LD041919 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (TASS) -- The forthcoming talks at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik "will be of extremely important significance", said President Reagan today in a radio broadcast to the nation. He noted that personal contacts between the two leaders of the two major powers are highly useful. "The forthcoming talks," he said addressing the Americans, "are important for you, for your children, and for the future of America." However, having stimulated an interest in the historical importance of the meeting in Reykjavik, the President launched attacks on members of the House of Representatives who recently ratified a number of measures in the field of arms control. The head of the White House described as "unacceptable" to the administration the ban approved by the congressmen on nuclear tests and the beginning of chemical weapons production, the reduction of allocations on the "star wars" program and the ban on testing antisatellite ASAT weapons on a real target. Reagan warned that he will veto any draft law which contains such clauses.

TALKS STANCE SPARKS LIVELY DEBATE IN CONGRESS

LD031431 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedayshin reports:

The meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take place on October 11-12 in Reykjavik is under lively debate at the U.S. Congress.

Congressman Tom Lantos told congress that the summit meeting should not become a play with a zero score. He said he disapproved of the speculative discourse on the topic of who had won and who had lost, who had gained scores and in what number in reaching the accord on the holding of the meeting in Reykjavik. He stressed that the summit meeting was not a basketball match...in the age when both super powers possessed the capablility to destroy each other, both states, the United States and the USSR should become the winners, otherwise they both would lose...

The congressman said that given a right approach, both sides and also the whole world could come out from it as winners, if it would bring us to a more stable and less dangerous co-existence on our tiny planet.

Senator William Proxmire, speaking in the Senate rebutted the "arguments" by the apologists of the arms race who oppose accords with the USSR in the field of arms control under the pretext that the Soviet Union allegedly violates the existing agreements.

He said that the Soviet Union complied with the arms control agreements. Any objective analysis showed that the agreements in this field with the Soviet Union spared the United States the additional burden of building up nuclear armaments and, moreover, switched the perilous arms race into a dramatically lower gear. He said this happened because the arms limitation agreements were in the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

At the time voices are heard in the U.S. Congress of right-wingers who demand that the U.S. President either put forward at the Reykjavik meeting conditions unacceptable to the Soviet Union or focus the debate by the highest leaders of the USSR and the United States on secondary questions and thus back away from the solution of the all-important problem of our time -- the problem of removing the threat of a nuclear war.

TALKS CAN BE 'INTERIM' TO SUMMIT IN U.S.

PM061041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Shalnev article under the rubric "Journalist's Notes": "Do Not Miss the Chance"]

[Text] "In the world of politics there is nothing more remarkable than a meeting between the leaders of the two major powers." It is hard not to agree with this opinion expressed by an influential U.S. journalist.

The overwhelming majority of Americans agree with him: A recent poll showed that they support the summit. It is also being awaited by Europeans and by the inhabitants of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Australia. It is of course also being awaited by Soviet people.

They are awaiting it hopefully. For however noteworthy the very fact of the meeting may be, its importance will increase many times if it proves possible to make progress on solving the problem which most concerns the peoples -- the problem of ensuring security for all.

All these hopes justified? That is not an accidental question: It will soon be a year since the Geneva summit was held. One of the most important results of that meeting was the confirmation of the accord that it is necessary to make every effort to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space. This accord -- alas! -- has not yet been implemented. The situation that has emerged in the arms control sphere is characterized by truly desperate immobility.

And this is not our fault. Over the last year we have done a great deal to make a breakthrough, find a way out, and convince the peoples that their hopes are not meaningless, that opportunities do exist....

It is being called different things: a "mini-summit" and an "interim" or "preparatory" meeting. The name is not important. What is important is what the leaders of the two countries bring to the meeting, whether they are prepared for decisions which will benefit the world. One cannot fail to recall that the Vladivostok meeting of 12 years ago was also not a full-blown meeting, so to speak, and that initially it, too, was essentially preparatory. But that meeting finished with a fundamental agreement on the strategic arms limitation issue and ultimately led to the SALT II Treaty.

Now progress is also possible in Reykjavik. It may be that progress will not be so rapid that relevant accords will be actually concluded in the Icelandic capital. [paragraph continues]

But real prerequisites exist for the "interim" meeting to be the final stage before important decisions are made during the Soviet leader's official visit to the United States.

Probably the only thing needed to prevent this chance being missed once again is a demonstration of new thinking equal to our era, an era that is not so much a television age as a nuclear missile age.

SOVIET MOTIVE: REMOVE NUCLEAR WAR DANGER

LD041208 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

'The arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever more thinner. We do not cease to repeat: The militarisation of outer space is a step to war. We call for ending nuclear tests and for starting to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale'. This was stated in a speech in Moscow on October 3 by Mikhail Gorbachev.

These words express the very essence and the main directedness of Soviet foreign policy.

A disquieting, a very disqueting situation has now developed over the questions of nuclear and space arms. There has arisen a serious danger that, if urgent measures are not taken, international security may prove beyond the line from where it would be subsequently difficult to return to the road of limiting and reducing the huge material machinery of war.

Continuing to pursue its consistent line towards averting the nuclear threat and towards looking for political ways to remove the war danger, the Soviet Union suggested to the United States to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in order to start, at last, the implementation of the accords reached in Geneva with the President of the United States.

Widely discussing and commenting upon the forthcoming meeting, prominent statesmen and public figures of various countries and the press emphasize that the meeting if held in earnest and in a constructive spirit will undoubtedly accord with the interests of both the Soviet and American people and all the peoples in the world.

This is really so. What is in actual fact the pivot of the Soviet-U.S. accords in Geneva? Their essence is expressed in a brief formula: Nuclear war should never be fought, and that the sides would not strive for military superiority.

Almost a year has passed since the time when this formula was worked out, and throughout the period our country has been tirelessly and persistently striving to implement the accord by putting forward large-scale and realistic initiatives aimed at scrapping all nuclear arms, at ending nuclear explosions, and at establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

We are realists and are aware that through the fault of imperialist forces a solution to the central problem of our time -- the problem of security for everyone -- has not got moving.

In the United States, a speeded-up implementation of the "star wars" program is going on and the ominous echo of nuclear explosions at the Nevada test range will resounds all over the world.

The Soviet peace initiatives meet with increasing understanding and support of the world public, including the U.S. people, while such factors as the success of the conference in Stockholm, and the vigorous call issued in Harare for curbing the arms race multiply hopes that a change for the better can be achieved in world affairs.

At present, notwithstanding all the difficulties and problems, there has objectively arisen a possiblity to achieve progress at Soviet-U.S. talks on the range of matters pertaining to nuclear and space arms -- the key component of security.

The cause of detente has millions of friends but it also has quite a number of foes. It is not fortuitous that the British "FINANCIAL TIMES" states that the very idea of a meeting in Iceland has given rise to discontent among conservatives in the United States.

Some people in the West and first of all in the United States stubbornly try to cast aspersions on the very idea of such a meeting and to impose a useless argument upon people: Who will gain 'more points' at the meeting.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated in an interview witht the U.S. NBC TV network that the meaning of the meeting is to solve problems, and not earn points. One cannot but agree with that, provided this is backed up by Washington's practical deeds.

There is the inscription on the memorial stone in Hiroshima: "Rest in peace, the error will not be repeated". This vow in memory of the fallen, the vow to the present and future generations makes it binding upon political figures of all countries to be above national egoism and tactical calculations, disputes and discord the meaning of which is negligible compared with the preservation of the principal value: peace on earth.

Time will show whether those circles which so stubbornly act against progress in the cause of disarmament will come to realize that in our days no reasonable solutions -- either international or domestic -- can be found on the war path.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the struggle against the arms race, for the preservation and strengthening of peace has been and remains the main direction of its foreign policy.

MEETING AGREED DESPITE OPPOSITION IN U.S.

LD050147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Moscow Viewpoint" program; commentary by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] It is highly significant in my view that the agreement to hold the meeting was reached in spite of efforts by some circles in the United States to increase world tension.

Suffice it to recall American nuclear tests in Nevada while the Soviet Union has, of course, made no nuclear tests for more than a year now. Washington's move to break off the SALT-II treaty and its attempts to provoke conflicts in relations among nations -- this has considerably worsened the international situation and it is all the more significant that the leaders of the two nations have displayed a sense of responsibility and managed to reach an agreement to hold the meeting.

People around the world are expecting a great deal of the Soviet leader's visit to the United States which is to take place later under an agreement reached in Geneva last year. Their hopes must not be dashed and the meeting in Reykjavik is to become an important stage in preparing the agenda for Soviet-American talks during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States. So far preparations for that visit have been made by diplomats and experts but many problems have not been resolved by them. The meeting of the two leaders is the most effective way of resolving the crucial problems of this day and age and that is why the forthcoming talks in Reykjavik are so important.

But as has been the case on many occasions in the past, some people chose to poison the atmosphere in advance of the meeting. They talk at length about whose victory the agreement to hold the meeting was and who had to make concessions to pave the way to the meeting. The idea is to use this kind of speculation to aggravate the negotiations at Reykjavik. There, of course, can be no question of anyone's defeat or victory or unilateral concessions for that matter. The winner in that matter was common sense and both sides have gained by their agreement. The art of diplomacy has always consisted of seeking compromise formulas accepted [as heard] to all parties concerned and avoiding the imposition of one's own stand on the other side.

Both countries are interested in resolving the problems that exist in their relations. In this day and age, no single state can ensure its security at the expense of the security of others. The security of the United States is in the vital interests of the Soviet Union and the other way round, the security of the Soviet Union is in the interests of the United States. In this nuclear day and age that kind of approach to the problem of national security, rather than a desire to acquire one-sided advantages at the expense of the other side, is capable of ensuring peace.

It won't be wise to believe that the very fact of the Reykjavik meeting will automatically resolve all outstanding problems. Illusions dim political vision. There can be no doubt at all, however, that a major step has been made towards resolving the most pressing problems.

ENVOY TO FRG: IMPETUS FOR DISARMAMENT ACCORDS

LD021827 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union, according to its ambassador to the Federal Republic, Kvitsinskiy, expects an impetus for future disarmament agreements between the superpowers from the forthcoming meeting between party chief Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan. However, the planned meeting in Reykjavik is no substitute for the actual summit meeting, Kvitsinskiy said in an interview for the daily newspaper DIE WELT. The negotiations in Iceland must be regarded as an intermediate stage at which it should be established whether there exists a basis for a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

PANELIST WARNS AGAINST 'EXCESSIVE OPTIMISM'

LD041328 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Naturally, today we are going to discuss the hottest news item, -- that is, the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Iceland on 11 and 12 October. Many people have met the announcement, made last Tuesday, with a sigh of relief. I think it is a very welcome sign that both countries, the United States and the Soviet Union would like to resolve some of the problems -- in the first place, I think, in the area of arms control -- and make some progress and also prepare some ground before a Soviet-American summit which is expected to take place in the United States later this year. Professor Bogdanov, my first question to you. I'd like you to sum up in a few words the atmosphere that preceded the announcement about the coming meeting in Iceland.

[Bogdanov] [passage omitted] I believe that the Soviet-American relations at the last stage of the development we have witnessed were at very low level, not only at very low level, but at very dangerous level, and the news of the meeting is significant first of all as a common understanding of both sides that we cannot go on like that any more. We have to meet, we have to find out the solution. [passage omitted] I believe that we have some ground for optimism, some people say for cautious optimism, but we will say just for optimism, optimism. I believe that there is one condition, which is very, you know, major condition for the success of the talks -- besides all the other, you know, technicalities if you like: I mean the environment, the environment, and mass media from both sides, from Soviet side and American side, have to play very major role in building up in this very short period which is left before the meeting a proper spirit a proper environment, and it's not by chance that our foreign minister paid special attention to that point at his press conference in New York, calling both sides, appealing to the mass media people from the Soviet and American side to don't, you know, waste their efforts on confrontational rhetoric, but just to create a very constructive, very, you know, quiet, if you like, atmosphere which will contribute very much to the success of the meeting.

[Kuznetsov] We, I think, we won't be saying the whole truth if we insist on this fact that the announcement of the forthcoming meeting was met with a sigh of relief from everybody, from every quarter around the world. For example, if we take the United States Congress and not only people in the Congress but outside it, all those who have some kind of influence, who wield some political clout. And the fact is, one of the messages of those who are against such a meeting is that they are warning the administration against making too many concessions to the Soviet Union. I'd like you Professor Plekhanov, to comment on this kind of [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Well I think it's a natural reaction on behalf of those people who have been all against any progress in arms control from the start. In fact, they've not only opposed new agreements on arms control but those people have been actively destroying the existing structures of arms control, the very ideas on which arms control is based, and the rationale of those extremists, if you will, and unfortunately they're very powerful with this administration. [passage omitted]

The rationale is that, well, you can actually bring the Soviet Union down to its knees. You build up American superiority, military and technoligical, and you dictate the terms of international settlements in all areas until Moscow buckles down. Wear the Soviet Union down in the arms race, bring all kinds of pressures and so on. This is actually what, this has been the dominating line in the approach of the Reagan administration right from the start. But then it encountered serious difficulties. In the first place it turned out that the Soviet Union is not a pushover. Secondly, it turned out that such a confrontational policy is doing damage to the United States, political, and economic, and otherwise.

[Kuznetsov] What do you mean by that?

[Plekhanov] Well, I mean that the remilitarization, the trillion that Mr Weinberger has already spent, is a major reason why there is about a $200 billion deficit in the U.S. budget and the deficit is destroying the economic recovery and that's damaging the whole world, not just the United States.

[Bogdanov] In the long run that deficit is the most serious problem in the American politics.

[Plekhanov] That's right. It's doing multilateral damage to the United States. So it turns out that we're in the same boat and you can't really be bent on doing damage to the Soviet Union without doing damage to yourself, so the logic of this is coming back at the administration. I mean, it's exhibiting itself in many things. Naturally, the administration still continues to believe in peace through strength, what it calls peace through strength, in building up all kinds of leverage against the Soviet Union, and trying to apply pressure to it. But the Soviet Union has been able in the past year to demonstrate to the world that it is seriously interested in finding an understanding with the United States, agreements based on mutual interests, concessions which are truly mutual.

[Bogdanov] I would rather call them compromises.

[Plekhanov] Yes, compromises which are equitable. Not capitulation-type compromises in which one side buckles down under the pressure, overwhelming pressure of the other side, but where partners discuss terms on an equal basis. That kind of approach, which is exactly what the world needs, that kind of approach, I think, is gaining adherence in the United States. A result of that has been the progress at the Stockholm meeting which was very difficult because the positions of the two sides were, [changes thought] had a lot of differences, but you know the constructive and businesslike attitude on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies helped create such an atmosphere at Stockholm that we have been albe to work out a set of confidence-building measures in the military area which is modest progress but still progress which shows that things can be done in a constructive manner in this day and age. [passage omitted]

[Bogdanov] You know, what does it mean in the American political language, peace through strength? I would put it like that -- peace through coercion. That's what they mean, you know. What we mean, or what you mean by, when you say, that we also believe, we don't believe in peace through weakness. We believe that what is really needed today is based on common security. An element of coercion doesn't exist in that equation, common security. And we suggest, we offer to our American counterpart instead of peace through strength, that slogan, we suggest to them: common security. [passage omitted] We have to change our frame of mind and start thinking in new terms, in new terms. [passage omitted]

I would, you know, call your attention to one very interesting, you know, fact that the anti-nuclear movement and anti-war nuclear, anti-war movement, became a major factor in many countries' policies, including the Soviet Union, the United States and of course Western Europe. You have such an upsurge of antinuclear feelings, and when we say antinuclear feelings we mean one thing: our own survival, you know. It's not a feeling just for the sake of feelings. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Let us not be excessively optimistic about what may happen in Iceland. Let us be realistic about it.

[Plekhanov] I just want to emphasize one thing. I think it is not a good idea to concentrate excessively on such a thing as a summit. At a summit important decisions are taken, but those decisions are results o tendencies which develop within each country, and I think that, well, Reykjavik will not be the last meeting between the Soviet and American head of state and the struggle for a more peaceful world does not end there. In fact it's only beginning. So I thing you're very correct in cautioning against excesive optimism.

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Especially concentrated on a summit.

[Plekhanov] Especially concentrated on a summit.

[Bogdanov] But at the same time you have pointed out to the major factor which is prevailing today in the world scene.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, and I think one of the major factors is that, lik you, Sergey, put it, we're in the same boat so let us not rock it is such a way that we capsize it. On this note I'd like to end today's edition of "Top Priority", a weekly panel discussion from the North American service of Radio Moscow. Together with me in the studios were Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. Thank you for taking part in this program. Goodbye till next time, next week. Goodbye.

ICELAND'S PREPARATIONS, 'USSR DAYS' REPORTED

LD041354 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik October 4 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Nikolay Turkatenko report:

The public of Iceland welcomes the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States, and expresses hope that this major political event will become an important step on the way to curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

These words by Ivar Jonsson, chairman of the Board of the Iceland-USSR Society, were greeted with applause. He spoke here at a ceremony to open the USSR days in Iceland.

The program of the days of the USSR which this year is represneted by the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic envisages a variety of activities.

The USSR days are being held on Icelandic soil for the eleventh time and have special meaning and importance, particularly now that Icelandic people's interest in the Soviet Union has considerably increased in view of the forthcoming meeting.

The residents of Reykjavik and other cities will get acquainted with the life of Soviet Uzbekistan and with its people's contribution to creative work among the fraternal family of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

The archbishop of Iceland, Petur Sigurgeirsson, has called for holding divine services in all churches of the country with a hope that the meeting between the two leaders will be successful and that peace will set in on earth.

The Icelandic press, radio and television unanimously express satisfaction in connection with the forthcoming event of worldwide significance in Reykjavik, saying that the meeting is to promote the attinment of the goals of disarmament and relaxation of international tension.

Organizational preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the supreme leaders of the USSR and the USA is now in full progress in the capital of Iceland.

The country's Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson has held a press conference during which he said the Icelandic government adopted a provisional law on placing the four largest hotels in Reykjavik at the disposal of the state to accommodate the members of the Soviet and American delegation.

The expected influx of pressmen is a matter of particular concern for the host side. Worldwide interest in the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting is truly great.

As early as several minutes after the news about the decision to hold the meeting circled the world, air companies began to ring up hotels in Iceland with requests for room and ticket reservation. Several hours later, all rooms in hotels were booked.

Applications for accreditation to cover the meeting have already been sent in by more than 2,000 journalists from all over the world -- representatives of the leading newspapers and magazines, major TV and radio broadcasting corporations.

Approximately a half of them have already encountered the problem of accommodation.

The prime minister of Iceland emphasized at the press conference that the local authorities did not intend to introduce any restrictions on the entry of journalists into the country.

Leading TV companies are planning to conduct live reportages via communications satellites about the meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. A special ship fitted out with equipment for this purpose has been sent to Icelandic shores.

WEINBERGER LEAVES FOR PRC, PAKISTAN, EUROPE

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has set out for a long foreign tour which will take him to China, India, Pakistan, Italy and Britain. In the People's Republic of China, where Weinberger will stay on October 7-11, he will hand over President Reagan's messages to Deng Xiaoping and the premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang, and will examine with Chinese leaders international and regional problems.

One of the key legs of his tour is Pakistan where he will discuss the issue of boosting Islamabad and the United States' involvement in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, observers believe. This will be already the second visit by the head of the U.S. military establishment to Pakistan in the last three years.

To Spread 'Soviet Threat' Thesis

LD051311 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has set out on a long tour abroad which will continue till October 22.

The main part of the tour will run across the Asian region. Weinberger is to visit Hong Kong, China, India, and Pakistan. That will be the Pentagon chief's fifth Asian tour.

The purpose of the tour is to consolidate U.S. positions in the region, to justify the massive build-up of U.S. armed forces in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area and to put pressure on those countries which reject the U.S. aggressive militarist course.

On the eve of departure from the United States by air, the Pentagon chief made it clear that the pivotal core of his talks will be security issues or, in other words, the spreading of the hackneyed thesis about a certain "Soviet threat" which the United States must resist.

As is clear from Caspar Weinberger's speech in Anchorage, Alaska, where he made a stopover on his way to Hong Kong, Washington regards with obvious concern the latest Soviet peace proposals aimed at building confidence and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The proposals are known to have roused a broad positive response throughout the world. This is why the Pentagon chief in every way sought to belittle the importance of these large-scale initiatives and tried to prove their "unacceptablility" to the United States.

As follows from pronouncements by Pentagon officials, much attention during the talks in Islamabad will be devoted to matters aimed at increasing U.S. military ties with Pakistan.

A new six-year programme for U.S. military and economic aid will be discussed, in particular.

The programme envisages the granting of more than 4,000 million dollars, beginning from the 1988 fiscal year, to the Islamabad regime.

It is well known what has caused Washington's increased attention to the establishment of military contacts with Pakistan: it is precisely from Pakistani territory that the United States conducts the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

After concluding the Asian leg of his tour, Caspar Weinberger will make a brief stopover in Egypt and will then go to Rome where he will hold talks with Italy's prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defence. One of the first priority matters will be the discussion of Italy's participation in the "Star Wars" programme.

Scotland will become the final leg of Weinberger's tour. Over there he will attend a session of NATO'S Nuclear Planning Group.

'Hardliner' Stance on Arms, Summit

LD051427 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 5 Oct 86

["Mr Weinberger Is True to Himself" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Pronouncements about a "Soviet Miliary threat" which allegedly hangs over the "defenceless West' are again coming from the United States. The source is the same and well-known one: Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense.

Speaking in Anchorage, Alaska, where he arrived on his way to a number of Asian countries, the Pentagon chief was busy frightening the audience with assertions about the USSR's growing military might, stating that the Soviet Union ostensibly has a three-to-one advantage over the United States in the production of ballistic missiles, and almost the same advantage in the production of submarines, and even a fifty-to-one advantage in the production of bombers.

It is not for the first time that the U.S. Department of Defence puts into circulation the information, figures and diagrams fabricated by it in an attempt to reanimate the threadbare myth about a "Soviet threat", to sow distrust of the USSR and of its peaceful policy, and to drum up militarist hysteria.

It must be recalled that way back in the fifties, under a pretext of 'lagging behind' in the number of bombers, the Pentagon secured large appropriations from Congress and speeded up the implementation of a large scale programme for the construction of stragetic bombers.

When a whole armada of such aircraft was brought into being in the United States, it was 'discovered' that the number of Soviet bombers in Pentagon reports had been overstated by a factor of three-four.

Ten years later Washington raised an uproar about the USA's lag in missiles, and the USA became the first to start mass deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

When more than a thousand such missiles were deployed, it "turned out" that a Soviet "missile threat" was exaggerated by a factor of 15-20.

And who if not the Pentagon, in an attempt to justify the dangerous "star wars" plans, has repeatedly accused the USSR, absolutely unfoundedly, that it is ostensibly the Soviet Union that violates the ABM treaty, and not the United States.

These examples, of which quite a number of more can be given, vividly show what is the true value of the Pentagon's surveys concerning "Soviet military might", the surveys the aim of which is to push through new and new and larger scale U.S. military programmes.

But the present "militarist arithmetics" of Mr Weinberger is addressed, judging by everything, not only to the U.S. Congress where there is mounting resistance to the Administration's militarist course.

One cannot but note that a regular series of inventions about a "Soviet threat" has been issued by the Pentagon chief a week before a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting begins in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, the summit meeting which is slated to achieve practical results in making headway along the lines of limiting nuclear and space arms.

What is it, a chance coincidence?

It is hardly so. It is known how zealously, although to no avail, Mr Weinberger opposed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

At present his stance is the same: It was not fortuitous that THE WASHINGTON POST dated October 2 wrote about an increased activity of hardliners in the United States, the hardlines who group round Caspar Weinberger and who believe that any agreement which can be reached in Reykjavik will be cut out in Moscow's favour.

By talking about a mythical "Soviet military threat" Caspar Weinberger would like to make the Soviet-U.S. dialogue difficult, if not to frustrate it. He is acting as a brake on achieving mutual understanding and detente. An unattractive role, indeed.

B-1B READINESS MARKS NEW NUCLEAR FORCES STAGE

PM031337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct -- The first one of the 15 latest B-1B strategic bombers has been brought to a state of combat readiness at the U.S. Air Force base in Dyess, Texas, where they are all deployed. This was announced here by U.S. Air Force spokesman General Lawrence Skantz. [paragraph continues]

The B-1B is capable of carrying a combat load in excess of 50 metric tons. It is meant to strike targets with guided nuclear missiles. Even though these combat machines are not yet fitted with cruise missiles, as Skantz declared, "they will get them ultimately."

Thus the United States has embarked on practical implementation of the next stage in the program for "modernization" of strategic nuclear forces, aimed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR. Under the Air Force plans, the remaining B-1B bombers stationed at the Dyess base are scheduled to be brought to a state of combat readiness. In Skantze's words, one more squadron of these strategic bombers will be deployed at the Air Force base in Ellsworth, North [as published] -- Dakota next January. The Pentagon is sue to receive a total of 100 B-1B bombers by April 1988. The cost of this program is estimated at more than $28.3 billion.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the B-1B is "the first intercontinental bomber taken into service by the U.S. Air Force since the termination of the production of B-52 bombers 24 years ago." Morever, as UPI notes, not one B-52 bomber will be taken out of service before 1988.

FORMER CIA WORKER CITED ON MISINFORMATION SETUP

LD041214 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 4 Oct 86

["CIA'S Misinformation Machinery in Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The CIA runs a gigantic misinformation machinery, its tentacles reaching all over the world, said Richard McGehee, former career CIA man. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER", he said that the CIA has a vast and ramified network of pro-American reporters, editors and owners of the mass media. Nearly three billion dollars are spent from the U.S. CIA budget to maintain this machinery. In acting through that network, he said, the CIA is capable of launching a propaganda campaign it needs in any place of the world, any time.

The results of the hearings held in 1976 by the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence give an idea of the broad practices of spreading misinformation among the foreign mass media, the newspaper said. As a result of them it has been established that nearly 900 foreign specialists or agents acting in the guise of journalists assisted ithe CIA in spreading its propaganda.

According to McGehee and Stockwell, the scale of the campaign of lies and slanders waged by the espionage department has sharply grown recently. This is seen, in particular, from the "programme of misinformation" against Libya drawn up by the U.S. Administration in the summer of this year, which has become known to public.

HOUSE APPROVES FUNDS FOR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

LD041539 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill on allocations for intelligence services and intelligence operations for the United States for the 1987 financial year.

The many thousands of millions of dollars earmarked in the document will be used to finance the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the intelligence arm of the Defense Department and other espionage and sabotage departments.

Although the specific sums and their recipients, as listed in the bill, are strictly classified, certain details of the document have nevertheless filtered out of the capitol. Thus, according to an UPI report, "During the debate in the House of Representatives, a proposal to limit secret aid to rebels fighting the Government of Angola was rejected." The legislators have in this manner effectively sanctioned crude interference by the U.S. special services in the internal affairs of a sovereign African country and provided the financial basis for the cutthroats from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs to continue their banditry and sabotage on Angola soil.

However, one should not be surprised at this. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the special intelligence committees that sit in both houses of congress "back the CIA in practically everything." "It is in large measure thanks to their endeavors," the newspaper points out, "that in the past 10 years the budget of the U.S. intelligence department has increased threefold, to reach $25 billion dollars."

The committees give particularly zealous assistance to the intelligence services in the recruitment of agents for "secret semi-military operations, for instance in Nicaragua," THE NEW YORK TIMES says. Among such operations, carried out with the connivance of Congress, there are also -- in addition to those mentioned above -- large-scale ones such as the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan and espionage, sabotage and military actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the countries of northeast Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES effectively admits that the U.S. special services balk at nothing -- from the placing in a foreign newspaper of material -- necessary for their subversive purposes to supplying military equipment, local training of rebels and even the consideration of concrete plans for the toppling of governments in countries that have chosen a path of development which is independent of the United States.

CANADIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD032300 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 3 TASS — The sixth session of the Soviet-Canadian mixed commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation has been held here. Its participants analyzed the state and prospects of Soviet-Canadian trade and economic relations, as well as industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The sides also discussed practical measures for the expansion and diversification of Soviet export to Canada. As a result of the work of the session, protocols on prolonging the trade agreement which was 30 this year, as well as a long-term agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Canada on promoting economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation were prepared for signing. The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Viktor Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and the Canadian delegation -- by J. Shannon, deputy minister of foreign trade.

ROGACHEV IN PRC FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

LD050712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0659 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (TASS) -- The special representative of the Soviet Government, Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs I. Rogachev, has today arrived in Beijing to take part in Soviet-Chinese political consultations. The ninth round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations will commence on 6 October.

PRC PRESIDENT'S REMARKS IN PYONGYANG CITED

LD042059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Pyongyang between Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and president of the PRC, who has arrived in the country for an official friendly visit. The Korean leader stressed that a peaceful international situation is vitally necessary both for the realization of the socialist modernization of China and for the victory of socialism and for the peaceful unification of Korea. Li Xiannian expressed resolute support for the just struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful unification of the homeland and declared that the PRC is in favor of ending U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs and of the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea.

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO PRC TRADE UNION BODY

PM021355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations on the Festival"]

[Text] The AUCCTU has sent a congratulatory telegram to the All-China Trade Union Federation on the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation.

We wish the working people and the entire people of China, the greetings message states, great successes in carrying out the country's modernization and in building a socialist society. We express confidence that the development of ties between the trade unions of the USSR and the PRC will help to strengthen friendship between our countries' peoples and promote the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

BEIJING FESTIVITIES MARKING PRC JUBILEE NOTED

PM060813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festivities in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct -- Festivities were held yesterday on Beijing's central Tiananmen Square and in the city's numerous parks and squares. The inhabitants of the Chinese capital are celebrating their national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the PRC's formation. The city was decked with flowers and bright banners and slogans welcoming the anniversary of the Chinese revolutionary victory. At twilight the city's tallest buildings were light up by illuminations. That evening a traditional festive firework display was held at the central Gongren Stadium.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH TO FATHERLAND FRONT CITED

PM031341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following the Precongress Course"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Sep -- The upcoming Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Congress will use as its basis the fulfillment of two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and defense of the motherland; and will also base itself on the historic decisions of the 4th and 5th CPV Congresses. Its job is to concretize the party's political course in the transitional period on the path of building socialism. This was discussed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, when he addressed a Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee conference here, devoted to a discussion of the draft main documents for the upcoming congress.

The Vietnamese Communists' forum will put forward, he said, the main tasks geared to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and further improving production forces and socialist production relations.

In the past 10 years our people, under the CPV's leadership, have managed to consolidate national defense and security and have gained a number of important victories despite the difficulties created by hostile forces. But as well as successes we have serious shortcomings in the economic sphere. At the upcoming congress it is necessary to note our achievements and, at the same time, map out ways of eliminating the shortcomings and omissions.

The revolution, the Vietnamese leader continued, is the cause of the people's masses, who must not only carry out the party's decisions, but actively participate in the elaboration of the main guidelines of socialist building. The discussion of the draft sixth party congress documents must create conditions for working people's actual involvement in the elaboration of tasks for the upcoming period.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM021505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Canberra, 1 Oct -- In an interview with the Australian AAP press agency Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden has stressed the great importance for Australia of relations with the USSR and has called for a further development of bilateral ties. "It would be extremely desirable for the Soviet Union to play a more productive and constructive role in the Asia-Pacific region," the minister stated. "We should not be hypocritical about our relations with the USSR. They are extremely important and very valuable for us from the commercial viewpoint. There can be no greater priority for Australia than to develop our trade, particularly now that we are experiencing difficulties with our foreign trade balance," W. Hayden noted.

REPORTAGE ON THAELMANN CEREMONY ACTIVITIES

LD031837 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 3 October broadcasts a live relay from Moscow's Ernst Thaelmann square on the ceremony of unveiling a memorial to Ernst Thaelmann. Among those who greet the Soviet and GDR officials on their arrival in the square is Boris Ponomarev, former secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and former candidate member of the Politburo. The ceremony begins with Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, asking Gorbachev's permission to begin. Gorbachev is seen to nod assent and Yeltsin introduces the speakers, after which the memorial is unveiled by Gorbachev and SED General Secretary Honecker cutting the ribbon.

During the speeches the following are seen standing in front of the memorial, from left to right: two unidentified officials, Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, Horst Schmitt, Herbert Mies, Erich Honecker, Boris Yeltsin, Mikhail Gorbachev, Yegor Ligachev, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vadim Medvedev, and Boris Ponomarev, and an unidentified official. Standing behind Dobrynin is Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, while behind Gorbachev is an unidentified official.

During Honecker's speech, Gorbachev and Ligachev can be seen exchanging words. During the speech by Tikhomirov, a Moscow works team leader, Vadim Medvedev is seen to leave his place, walk behind Gorbachev and Ligachev, and to talk to Boris Yeltsin before resuming his place on the front row.

Boris Yeltsin then introduces the sculptors of the memorial to Honecker. Gorbachev is heard to say: "Come on, show yourselves." Honecker congratulates the sculptors on their work and they are heard to thank Honecker. Then Gorbachev, Honecker, and others place baskets of red flowers in front of the memorial. Honecker raises his hand in a clenched-fist salute to the memorial, and Mies, Schmitt, and Gabel-Thaelmann do likewise.

The relay ends with general shots of the crowd who are mainly schoolchildren and young people.

'Text' of Gorbachev Speech

LD030808 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Follows the text of remarks by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to Ernest Thaelmann, in Moscow today.

Esteemed comrades and friends,

Dear comrades Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, Erich Honecker, Herbert Mies, and Horst Schmitt,

Esteemed guests,

We have gathered to this meeting to honor the fond memory of the man who gave all his life to the cause of the working class. The name of Ernest Thaelmann holds a worthy place in the ranks of the great sons of the German people and of the outstanding figures of the world Communist movement.

Ernest Thaelmann embodied the best traits of a proletarian revolutionary fighter.

He was an ardent, unswerving internationalist. The cause of the German working class and the interests of the international proletariat, the vital concerns of the working people and the goals of socialism were for him an integral, indivisible whole.

We knew Thaelmann as an impassioned advocate of the fraternity of the German and Soviet workers.

Soviet People hold dear the memory of that man, in whose honor streets, squares and factories in different cities of country were named. He regarded friendship between the toilers of our countries, friendship between our peoples as the token of success of the cause of pace, democracy and socialism on the German soil and in Europe.

The fate of the leader of the German working class and that of many of his party comrades proved to be tragic. Fascism that had accumulated everything loathsome born of and nurtured by world reaction -- racism and nationalism, militarism and anti-communism, the violation of the best achievements of human culture -- crawled into the arena of history. Fascism plunged mankind into an abyss of a terrible calamity. A titanic strain of forces of the freedom loving peoples was required to crush it.

The monument we are unveiling today commemorates the feat of valor by the man who was among the very first to enter a mortal battle against fascist obscurantism. The man who feel victim in a struggle he waged against tremendous odds, but who commemorated his name with his whole life and his very death, having shown an example of selflessness in the struggle for the cause of the working people. He is one of those of whom V.I. Lenin, hailing those who accomplished the October Revolution, said "behind us there is a long line of revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives for the emancipation."

The world in which we are living and working today is so unlike that in which Ernst Thaelmann lived and fought. The political face of the world, the correlation and alignment of social and national forces have changed beyond recognition.

Great masses of the population forcefully joined in the course of events on the national and world arenas. The diversity and integrity, the unity of opposites of the modern world made themselves felt clearer than ever before. They make new demands on world politics. The potential of progress has grown tremendously, but there has emerged a threat to the very existence of mankind.

Nonetheless, despite all these deep-running changes, Thaelmann's ideas and the lesson of his life live on, just like his warnings against the dangers of fascism and war still stand. Not only because there are still people on earth for whom the swastika remains a symbol of revanche to this day. Hidden viruses of the militarist, aggressive nature of fascism are much more dangerous. Given a certain combination of circumstances, they are capable of causing an outbreak of a fearful epidemic.

Imperialism reaction continuously produces a favourable nutrient medium for them. We communists must do everything to put a barrier to any manifestations of reactionary extremism and tirelessly expose its inspirers.

Ernst Thaelmann regarded the working class as the main social force which opposed reaction and war.

Nowadays millions and even milliards of people come out against war and against those circles which are the bearers of the war threat.

But in this general front, the working class holds a special place nowadays as well. With all the changes which the contemporary working class has undergone, it remains the main character of mankind's progessive development. It is precisely this class the work, intellect, and skills of which are essential nowadays in all spheres of human life.

As is known, history is not replayed.

But we are simply obliged to draw lessons from it. Hitler's march to power would not have taken place if the Communists, the Social Democrats and all democratic forces of the Weimar Republic had jointly issued a rebuff to fascism.

The second World War would not have broken out and the Nazi occupation of Europe could have been avoided if the governments of Western powers from the very outset had combined their efforts with those of the Sovet Union in curbing the aggressor.

Nowadays our duty is to caution the world public the arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever more thinner. And we do not cease to repeat the militarization of outer space is a step to war. We are calling for ending nuclear tests and for starting to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale.

The communists are convinced a nuclear apocalypse is not a fatal inevitability. Mankind can avert the terrible threat which hangs over it.

Cooperation and mutual understanding in matters of war and peace is the call of the nuclear and space age. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we shall continue honestly and energetically to strive for that and to look for political ways to remove the war danger.

Our proposal to Ronald Reagan to hold a working meeting, so to say, was prompted precisely by these considerations. We have one and the same objective here to start, at last, the realization of our accords reached in Geneva with the President of the United States.

I think this fully meets the interests of both the Soviet and American peoples and all the peoples in the world. Comrades, Ernst Thaelmann dreamed of socialism on German soil. Nowadays socialism has become a reality in the German Democratic Republic. This is the German working people's best account to Ernst Thaelmann.

The German Democratic Republic marks its birthday next week. I am availing myself of the opportunity to congratulate the working people of the republic on the great holiday and to ask Erich Honecker to convey our best wishes to all his compatriots.

From this rostrum near the monument to Ernst Thaelmann I am asking Comrade Herbert Mies and and Comrade Horst Schmitt to convey our heartfelt greetings to the communists of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin -- the furtherers of his cause in new conditions.

The monument which is being unveiled here today in the square named after Ernst Thaelmann is a tribute of great respect by our party and the Soviet people to one of the outstanding leaders of the international working class.

Ernst Thaelmann, who was once a honorary deputy of the Moscow City Soviet, from now on becomes a Muscovite forever.

Honecker Speaks

LD031150 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS — "Ernst Thaelmann, a furtherer of the great revolutionary traditions, from the very outset regarded the Soviet Union as the country which due to the new social system became the bulwark of peace and progress", stated Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

He made a speech in Moscow today at a ceremony to unveil a monument to Ernst Thaelmann, an outstanding figure of the German and international working class movement.

"By erecting this monument", the speaker said, "we honour the life and activities of the revolutionary for whose freedom the popular masses of all capitals of the world held vigorous demonstrations in 1933-39. The ideas and deeds of Ernst Thaelmann up to now have a profound effect on our struggle for peace and socialism, 42 years after the fascist butchers cold-bloodely murdered him."

"The world war unleashed by fascism doomed the peoples to unprecedented suffering. At the end of the war when the brown plague was destroyed, we vowed to spare no efforts for the preservation of lasting peace.

"We promised that war would never originate from German soil again. That is what the German Democratic Republic stands for ever since it was founded and it will always stand for this."

"Nowadays in the face of the threat of mankind's nuclear self-destruction, peace has become a still more urgent necessity.

"We struggle for peace shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union. Tirelessly coming forward with constructive initiatives, the Land of the Soviet renders an immeasurable service of historic importance to the interests of all the peoples.

"Our people regard the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with President Reagan of the United States as an event of exceptional importance for further development of events in the world.

"We welcome the meeting in the hope that constructive decisions will be taken at its ensure headway in the direction of disarmament and detente".

Yeltsin Closes Meeting

LD031159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0805 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, closing the ceremony unveiling the Ernst Thaelmann monument, at Ernst Thaelamann Square in Moscow; over video of scene and showing Yeltsin speaking -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades! Permit me, on behalf of Muscovites and the guests of the capital, to thank those who created the memorial, the sculptors Vladimir Aleksandrovich Nesterov, meritorious architect of the Russian Federation, winner of a USSR state prize. [applause]

May the memorial to an outstanding son of the German people, erected in the year in which the 100th anniversary of his birth falls, here in the capital of the Soviet Union, the city of Moscow, be a symbol of our eternal loyalty to proletarian internationalism! [applause]

Comrades! The festive meeting dedicated to the opening of the Ernst Thaelmann memorial is declared closed. [applause] [playing of the Internationale]

Gorbachev Talks With Honecker

LD032012 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker met today to discuss ways of further consolidating cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and between the USSR and the German Democratic Republic.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 11th SED Congress are having a wholesome effect on the entire package of relations between the USSR and the GDR.

In keeping with understandings reached during the stay by a CPSU Delegation in the GDR for the 11th SED Congress in April 1986, proposals were considered for extensive use of modern forms of co-production schemes. Special stress was laid on the significance of forming direct links between amalgamations, combines and enterprises, establishing joint science-and-production collectives, and working jointly to upgrade the qualificatios of personnel.

Much attention in the conversation was paid to discussing the issues of broader cooperation in the intellectual sphere, in developing the Marxist-Leninist theory, exchanges of the experience of work to perfect the political system of socialism, socialist statehood and democracy, and worker participation in production management.

The participants in the meeting called for stepping up efforts to fulfill a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economc Assistance, which covers the period up to the yar 2000, and improving the activities of the CMEA.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO MEXICO

Talks With Sepulveda

LD032024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Talks took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico.

In an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation, the ministers agreed that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik is acquiring prime importance for the radical improvement of the situation in the world and for ensuring tangible results in the field of disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the attention of the Mexican side to the USSR's foreign policy proposals on issues of limiting armaments and disarmament. It was noted that the Soviet initiatives open up a realistic path toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000. A complete ban on nuclear tests would be the first and most natural step in this direction.

Bernardo Sepulveda expressed a positive opinion about the Soviet Union's proposals and specific actions aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and at the rebirth of detente. He confirmed Mexico's willingness to promote efforts in that direction, including efforts within the framework of the Delhi Six. Both sides stressed the importance of stepping up the collective search for ways of unblocking conflict situations, including those in Central America. The sides noted the problems of Central America must be settled without interference and especially without threats from outside; they must be settled at the conference table with due consideration for the legitimate interests and rights of the states of the region. They pronounced themselves in favor of continuing the activity of the Contadora Group and its support group which proceeds along these lines, having in mind the fact that they will be given assistance by other states, including, of course, the states of Central America themselves. An exchange of opinions also took place on questions linked with the situation in the Near East, the South of Africa and with a settlement around Afghanistan.

During a discussion of issues concerning bilateral relations it was noted with satisfaction that they are developing fruitfully on a basis of mutual respect and under conditions of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The sides expressed willingness for the further expansion of Soviet-Mexican links in various fields. Particular attention was given to the need to seek new approaches and new forms in the development of trade and economic links.

De la Madrid Talks

LD040742 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on Friday had a conversation with the President of Mexico Miquel de la Madrid.

Eduard Shevardnadze presented to Miguel de la Madrid a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Some pressing international problems as well as questions of Soviet-Mexican relations were discussed during the conversation that passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

Special attention was given to questions connected with safeguarding international security, curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space, and prohibiting nuclear tests.

Miguel de la Madrid welcomed the Soviet foreign policy initiatives in this field, which open the way for eliminating nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Eduard Shevardnadze spoke highly of the efforts made by Mexico, which plays an active role in the "Delhi Six," to find ways of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The need to establish a new international economic order and the close interconnection of the problem of disarmament and development were stressed.

The sides declared for the speediest political settlement of regional conflicts and crises. Eduard Shevardnadze positively assessed Mexico's role in the activity of the Contadora Group to find a peaceful solution to Central America's problems on the basis of the principles of non-interference and respect for the right of peoples and states to shape their destiny themselves.

The ongoing development of friendly and mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and Mexico was noted with satisfaction and the readiness of both sides to further expand and deepen them in various fields was confirmed.

The USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh, the USSR Ambassador in Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev, head of the first Latin American Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Kazimirov took part in the conversation.

Meets Commerce, Energy Ministers

LD041149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met Hector Cervantes Hernandez, Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development. In the course of the conversation that took place questions concerning the state of and prospects for developing trade between the USSR and Mexico were discussed. During the meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze and Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, prospects for bilateral economic and technical cooperation were examined.

Visits Mexican Senate

LD041855 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR foreign minister, had a meeting at the Senate, the upper chamber of the National Congress of Mexico, during which an exchange of opinions took place on issues of Soviet-Mexican bilateral relations and on urgent problems of the international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze had a talk with the leaders of the Partido Revolutionario Institutional (PRI) led by Irma Cue de Duarte, secretary general of the PRI National Executive Committee.

Discusses Disarmament

PA050317 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] During his visit to the Mexican Senate, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said the USSR has decided to halt nuclear tests as proof of a real intention to end the arms race.

He said the USSR has proposed to the United States a resumption at the highest level of bilateral and trilateral disarmament talks. During his visit to the Senate, Shevardnadze disclosed at this moment there are 50,000 atomic bombs, most in the possession of the United States and the USSR. He added detonation of these bombs would kill the world's population because nuclear energy does not respect borders, nor ideological nor political differences.

After breakfasting with Mexican senators, Shevardnadze visited the headquarters of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, where he talked to PRI leaders about the role of political parties for disarmament. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, Shevardnadze visited the Siqueiros Cultural Center. He told those present that it was difficult to talk about a formula to achieve peace, but that we must struggle to make peace possible.

The second day of Shevardnadze's visit to Mexico ended with a visit to the National Anthropology Museum. He visited the Mistec, Olmec, and Mayan rooms. He said that it is possible to free mankind of nuclear weapons in this century and that much depends on the results of the talks between the USSR and the United State.

The Mexican senators, headed by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, president of the Senate, had a private breakfast with Shevardnadze. According to a Senate report, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said disarmament is fundamental for development and for the establishment of a new international economic order. He added that if no immediate progress is reached in the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR, his government will make public everything discussed during the negotiations, so the world will know who is telling the truth and who is lying.

Shevardnadze publicly recognized the pacifist efforts of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member. He suggested the group be more aggressive toward the United States and the USSR [as heard].

Senator Riva Palacio referred to the Mexican Senate's concern to have the USSR ratify the Law of the Sea Treaty. [passage omitted]

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD041944 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City October 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, laid a wreath today at the "The Altar of Homeland", a monument in honour of young Mexican patriots who gave their lives in the struggle against foreign invaders and had a sight-seeing tour of the city.

CORRECTION TO CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Del Canto Reads Chilean Socialist Party Statement," published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1, paragraph five, line four:

...the important problem of the forms of struggle, and despite the political proposals of the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement... (inserting dropped passage)

ARKHIPOV RELIEVED FROM DEPUTY PREMIERSHIP

LD051031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1024 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Ivan Arkhipov from the duties of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement caused by the state of his health.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL RENOVATION

Second Unit Restart Previewed

LD031428 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "After restarting the first generating unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant we hope to restart the second one as well in about two weeks from now", a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Valeriy Legasov.

"As to the third unit, and each is of a million kilowatts", the scientist went on, "things are somewhat more complicated. The matter is that it is located in the same building with the fourth. That is why at present we are thoroughly checking all its systems and stepping up work to evaluate the state of the ractor. So far we have established that the assemblies and separate elements which we have already checked are quite suitable for service and this means that the generating unit can be put in a working state. But the final decision on the third unit's fate will be made only after the entombment of the fourth unit".

"The sufficiently reliable system of diagnostication makes it possible to monitor the level of radioactivity in all parts of the building, and also the temperature and state of the gas environment", the scentist went on. "Of course, numerous technical problems still exist but they all are being successfully resolved".

"As soon as the work to ensure complete biological safety is completed the service personnel will be able to resume work without any anxiety whatsoever on their work places. Already now the radiation situation inside the building is quite normal and poses no danger to people", Academician Legasov said further.

The academician said that a decision had been made on the use of the surrounding lands. No farming work will be done on some territories for a lengthy period of time. In some other areas most probably there will be a replacement of crops. For instance, technical crops will be grown instead of grain.

Power Supply Impact Viewed

PM031035 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Interview with Ye. Petryayev, chief of the Integrated Power System's Central Control, by V. Maslennikov under the rubric "Interview Holding a Letter!" "Fluctuations on the Gauge" -- first four paragraphs are introduction -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] This is not the first time that engineer V. Dubovik from the Moscow region has written to the editorial office. The year before last he drew our attention to frequency disruptions in the country's power grid. At that time the frequency was 1.5-2 percent below the state standard figure. Our newspaper devoted several articles to improving power quality.

By the end of last year a frequency of 50 herz in the country's power grid had been restored. The efforts that this took and the effect that the improvement in power quality had on the economy were reported to the 27th CPSU Congress by A. Mayorets, USSR minister of Power and Electrification.

Now alarm signals have again been received: Since the middle of this year the frequency in the country's power grid has begun falling again. Among the many letters received on this theme by the editorial office one was from our friend V. Dubovin, the engineer. "What has happened?" he asks. "Alluding to the Chernobyl accident does not convince me for the simple reason that the frequency corresponded to the state standard for a whole month after that event and then for some reason dropped sharply."

The editiorial office asked Ye. Petryayev, chief of the Integrated Power System's Central Control, to answer that question.

[Petryayev] "Like a patient's pulse, electrical frequency is the most graphic indicator of the state of the whole system's 'health'." Yevgeniy Ivanovich looked at the frequency meter positioned right in front of his desk. The fluctuating figures on the illuminated dial showed 49.32 herz. "Right now power quality in the system is below the permitted level. That is nothing to boast of, as you yourself will understand. The situation is tense. To put it more simply, there is a power shortage. There are many causes of that. Including, of course, the Chernobyl accident."

[Maslennikov] Can the decommissioning of a single power station, even such a big one, have such a drastic effect on the entire system?

[Petryayev] We immeditately compensated for the loss of one station's capacities by mobilizing spare capacities at other stations. Incidentally, your reader noted the stability of the frequency in May.

But let us recall the government commission's findings on the causes of the Chernobyl accident. In addition to staff negligence and violations of the station equipment operating procedure, design failures were also noted. Thus, this shortcoming is inherent in some other AESes fitted with similar equipment. Surely, even the slightest risk of a repetition of the Chernobyl tragedy cannot be tolerated? For that reason a whole package of preventive repair measures was undertaken at several AESes. To that end, a number of power units were taken out of operation and are now undergoing work to increase their safety and reliability.

The loss of those capacities, albeit temporary, is not as easy to make up.

At first GESes came to the rescue, making full use of the high level of spring water. Then the high water level subsided, and the situation became complicated again. And that explains the fluctuations on the frequency gauge.

[Maslennikov] How was power quality improved last year?

[Petryayev] By mobilizing virtually all the temporarily inactive capacities. The quantity of electricity generated increased and its quality rose correspondingly. Approximately 10 million kilowatts extra capacity were brought into operation, which is the equivalent of commissioning several new power stations. This was achieved by organizational and economic measures. First, the observance of technological and labor discipline in all collectives was stepped up, and, second, a new indicator for assessing the work of every station was introduced. The first measure needs no explanation, the second does. The former basic indicator of work -- the unit expenditure of fuel per unit of electricity generated -- prompted people to use only the most economical equipment.

Work is now assessed on the basis of the maximum use of equipment. Not to produce "surplus" electricity is far more costly than only making economical use of capacities. This benefits the whole national economy: After all, when used in production every kilowatt becomes extra output. Power industry workers themselves will not suffer. A 1 percent increase in capacity use means a 9 percent increase in material incentive funds. Cash penalities are also envisaged: If the use of capacities falls by that same 1 percent, the material incentive funds are reduced by no less than 12 percent.

[Maslennikov] But what is preventing this mechanism of economic influence from being fully used at present?

[Petryayev] It is operating. Capacities of 5.6 million kilowatts which had previously been idle have been brought into operation. That, of course, is less than at the beginning of the year, but it is still a tangible increase.

[Maslennikov] Nevertheless, frequency is falling. The meter is already showing 49.12 herz...

[Petryayev] No wonder. Do not forget that this is the height of the repair season. It is impossible to manage without shutting down power units, even whole power stations.

[Maslennikov] So there is nothing to do but put up with it?

[Petryayev] Of course, not. But you should not think that the quality of electricity depends solely on the wishes of power industry workers. The national economy's requirements are in conflict with the power industry's potential. We are being asked for more power than we can produce. We are forced either to reduce the frequency or cut consumers off.

[Maslennikov] What is the solution?

[Petryayev] To ensure the most even distribution of workloads. [paragraph continues]

During the night we have surplus power. We can even supply customers with power above the quota. During the morning and evening "peaks" we have a shortage. We are pinning great hopes on restructuring on the work of enterprises in double and triple shifts. At the moment double shift work is being more widely used in the Ukraine than anywhere else. The potential of this method is being poorly used in Leningrad, the Baltic region, and in many other industrial regions of the country.

Energy consumption is a sensitive barometer. From our instrument readings we can tell with accuracy where the unused reserves are. At many enterprises it is quite easy to switch the most energy-intensive processes to the night, then the electricity supply situation will immediately improve. For example, when, at our suggestion, the shift changeover period was altered at the Volga Truck Plant there was an improvement in the supply to the whole industrial unit. Similar measures proved benefical in Chelyabinsk Oblast, too. It is a pity that examples of this kind are few and far between at the moment.

[Maslennikov] The number of stations now undergoing repair is greater than planned and winter is not far off. Does this not alarm you?

[Petryayev] One cannot fail to be alarmed! We are accelerating the pace of the repair work as much as possible. All the predictions are that the winter will be hard. The dry summer prevented the accumulation of the necessary stocks of water in reserviors in the European part of the country, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia. Thus, the main burden will fall on thermal and atomic power stations. Therefore, the closest attention is being paid to repairing their power units. And particular attention is being paid to the quality of the work in progress. What would be wrong would be to deem a unit repaired, have it work for 1 month, and then stop. That is what we are trying to avoid.

When all the repair work, including at AESes, is complete, power frequency in the country's power grid will be restored.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

Party Scholarship Discussed

LD041005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Statement by Nikolay Nikolayevich Maslov, head of the department of history of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee at end of conference of heads of higher education social science departments at Georgiyevskiy Zal, Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow, to unidentified correspondent, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I would like to note that our section at the conference of heads of higher education social science departments raised many acute problems of historical party scholarship, although many speakers devoted their main attention to teaching methods and some organizational problems of the activity of the CPSU departments of the history of our country's higher education system. The lessons in truth which were heard at the 27th Party Congress also apply to us historians. It must not be forgotten that shortcomings in a true knowledge of the past prevent one from understanding the present properly for the roots of our problems and our difficulties reach back into the past.

We are accustomed to regarding the process of party history as a smooth process, a process almost without conflict, a process of steady rise in the successes of the party's activities. Our party however, is a party of pioneers. It has traversed and is still on an unexplored path. It would be strange to suppose that there have been no difficulties, no mistakes, and no backward movement on that path.

Of course, our history is a heroic history. Of course, our history is a victorious history. When we review this victorious and heroic history only on the level of the successes and victories, however, we do not convince our students of the correctness of this way of raising the question. I think that the more objectively we speak of both the successes and the problems, of the achievements and mistakes, the more we shall cultivate in our young people a correct attitude to life. We shall convince them that the party achievements are the results of its difficult but, on the whole, successful activity.

When we now rethink anew the question of the history of the party, when in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress we begin anew to try to decide how and with what problems of the party history to approach the students, we must be guided precisely by the lessons of truth. We must demand that the teachers resolutely reject the stereotypes they are used to; we must try to turn knowledge of party history into a constant school of party experience, to draw lessons from history and on the basis of these lessons, on the basis of this experience, try to teach our young people.

Zimyanin Closes Conference

LD031512 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The theoretical work of social scientists is a most important tool of restructuring. The participants in the all-union conference of heads of social sciences departments have mapped out a specific program of research directed toward implementing new phenomena and processes. It completed its work in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

Closing the conference, Comrade Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, said that this meeting is an important public event in the country's life. The speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at this conference very forcibly emphasized the immense attention which the party attaches to ideological education work and to the social sciences, proceeding from the firm conviction that an implementation of a course toward acceleration, toward restructuring, and toward achieving a qualitatively new type of Soviet society cannot be contemplated without stepping up ideological theoretical work and without reliable scientific provision of practical measures toward improving the public attitudes of developing socialism. This keynote speech, which represents the further creative development of the ideas of the April Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress, must be laid down as the basis of all our work in developing higher education in the country, in restructuring our higher school, and at the same time, in further developing the social sciences.

Comrade Ligachev's report contains a comprehenseive analysis of the state of teaching social sciences in the higher school and of our social sciences studies as a whole, and defines the tasks of their further improvement.

It was satisfying to note that the speech by Comrade Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education to the conference participants was imbused with a life, and to accelerate its restructuring. We must ensure that the ideas and conclusions of the conference reach all those who work in the higher schools and we must discuss the tasks of each higher educational college and each social sciences department.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Zimyanin wished social scientists success in their noble work which is directed toward educating the younger generation in a spirit of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and our socialist homeland.

Comrades Aliyev, Solomentsev, and Kapitonov participated in the work of the conference.

Aganbegyan Interview

LD041700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1040 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, academician-secretary of the USSR Academey of Sciences' economic section and head of the section on political economy at the all-union conference of heads of social science departments at higher education institutions, by reporter Tamara Karetnikova -- date and place not specified; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The all-union conference of heads of social science departments at higher education institutions has ended in Moscow. There were four sections at the conference: on party history, philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism, where social scientists had interested discussions on new course programs, teaching methods, writing of new textbooks and training of young specialists and inculcation of a scientific world outlook in students. We present an interview with Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, head of the conference's political economy section and academician-secretary of the economics department of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Karetnikova] Today is a very responsible day in the work of the conference when you will have a businesslike discussion. Would you please tell us what you are engaged in today and what problems are facing the scientists of our country?

[Aganbegyan] Well, we regard our section as an organic part, as a continuation of the plenary meeting which took place earlier. And, naturally, all of our work is taking place under the sign of discussion of all of those major and complicated tasks facing social scientists which were mentioned in Mikhail Gorbachev's introductory speech and in the speeches by Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev and Minister [of higher and secondary specialized education] Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin. But naturally, we are trying to construe these general concepts for political economy, the science that we are engaged in.

From the very start, we put the question like this: We must carry out a radical restructuring, a restructuring such that the teaching and development of political economy is appropriate to the new economic conditions and the new tasks.

We posed the question of what must specifically be done in order to link our economic theory organically and dialectically with life. What must be done in order to enhance the role of our science -- after all, it is the chief content of Marxism, as Lenin wrote -- in inculcating a scientific world outlook.

An interesting discussion is under way on all these issues. The discussion is quite specific, since the draft program which was distributed to all the participants, is the focus of the debate. Critical comments are being made very seriously on individual sections of the program. A great deal of attention is being given to the development of economic theory and what should be done to better concentrate the efforts of politial economists, and to eliminate the barrier which exists between, for instance, academic science and teaching; how to create the economic, organization, and social conditions in order to sufficiently open up the potential of teaching staff.

Our discussion is passionate and frank. Many proposals are being made and there are many memorandums with specific complaints. But I may say that as far as our economics section of the Academy of Sciences is concerned, we are thinking over a number of what are in our opinion rather major measures so as in some way to integrate our research with teaching practice in political economy.

In the 12 strongest institutes, each of which is in its way a center of some sphere of economic sciences, there are hundreds of doctors, dozens of academicians and corresponding members in our system; but what real and purposeful influence do they have at the level of, say, the teaching of political economy or on the raising of the qualification of these cadres? It is necessary in some way to generalize their research, in some way bring them into dealing with real matters. Well, we have not done this yet but we shall, of course do it. I think this conference should turn out to be a turning point for improving the activity of all social scientists and for political economists, whom we consider to be the most important of the social scientists, in particular.

[Karetnikova] The proposal, the idea, which was expressed is that more should be entrusted to the student and that the student should be brought more into contact with practical activity so that, right from the school desk, the student should be able to think from a state standpoint and to understand the tasks which the state sets higher education and now sets the students. This idea is being expressed today. Would you say a little about this?

[Aganbegyan] Of course, of course. Here there seems to be a sort of dual problem. Of course, if one wants to capture the student's attention it is essential that the teaching should be up to the mark. On the methodological level one needs good and attractive text-books, one needs active methods of teaching, situation analysis, economy and business games, and much else. There must be creative discussions and seminars. We are in favor of more dialogues than monologues, although the personality of the teacher and the lecturer remain, and their organizational role as a force to gain people's interest.

But there is a second side of this issue and this is the student. Does he really want to master this subject? Is he faced with selection conditions to determine those who really do want to do this and those who wish to receive education just as education, just for the diploma.

It seems to me that this question has until now remained in the background. I taught at Novosibirsk University for almost 25 years, and in the university's economic faculty, which I was in charge of as scientific director, half of the intake of students completed their course and half dropped out -- although they went on to other higher educational establishments which, on the whole, they graduated from with flying colors. But at our university we made very great, strenuous, tough demands on our students; this made it possible to be generally exacting toward people. You understand, we coddle students a bit, we forget they are grown-ups. Surely that is the wrong way to learn. We keep discussing whether or not we give students too much independent reading. I calculate that we give these adult people 20-30 pages to read in preparing for a class. Is that too much? I gave a few classes in Harvard, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the Business School, where (?companies paid) fantastic sums for people to attend these classes. For my classes I set 300-400 pages, for each class. This was the normal amount of reading. But we are constantly worried about how to take by the hand people who should be running ahead of us. After all, they are younger and stronger! So there are two sides to this: Very major measures are needed to create competition and responsibility in higher education, and perhaps the number of students should be reduced, while leaving the better ones, less of them but the better ones, according to the Leninist thesis, which I regard as (?applicable) to all of life's situations. We are naturally discussing these matters.

The problem of text-books, manuals, and books on political economy is of course very acute. The old text-book does not satisfy any of the current demands -- it was written a very long time ago, in other circumstances, and naturally cannot even be taken as a basis. A fundamentally different text-book is needed, not only with regard to content in connection with the directives of the party's 27th Congress and the fact that economic science itself has generally advanced in this period; no, there is more to it than that. A text-book, you know, must be interesting. It must compel people not to learn by rote, but to think. It must provide a large amount of factual material, it must draw general conclusions from actual experience not only in our own country but also other socialist countries, their experience of economic management. But all this must be done from a broad, political economy standpoint. Therefore, a new text-book is simply needed here. We have announced a competition for text-books. The results are now being collated. But evidently we shall simply have to set up some kind of team, because various text-books entered for the competition no doubt have different merits.

Altogether, of course, we have spun out the work a great deal. I have in mind the ministry and (?perhaps the economy departments). They should have sat down and done this, of course, immediately after the 27th Congress. But much work has already been done, and there is very considerable work ahead. Aside from this text-book itself, creative initiative must be given to departments, institutes, and I would even say to individual scientists to encourage them to write teaching manuals, perhaps teaching manuals for individual sections of the political economy course. Furthermore, the teaching staff must be emancipated. There are very different teaching conditions, and different processorial standards. Opportunities must be provided for a creative approach, so that the program does not have to be followed exactly from this point to that point, question after question. Individual topics can be expanded a little if necessary for a given higher educational establishment, for example. If it is a technical establishment, the problem of the efficiency of equipment naturally needs to be expounded. If it is a drama college, the problem of the efficiency of new equipment need not be expounded, but there are social aspects of political economy relating to man -- these must be expounded better, the contradictions and so on associated with this must be dealt with more profoundly. These are very specific matters.

In an agricultural establishment, of course, you have to present the political economy theory of agrarian relations in a more in-depth and extended way.

So there are these very different conditions, and I believe that this is idea is right. You know, we now have skilled teaching staff, but they are somewhat blinkered, their initiative has been held back a little. Now, in the context of the democratization of the whole life, there should also be a democratization of teaching, including in the social sciences. But if you give people freedom in their creative work and in their endeavors, this also immediately imposes increased exactingness: it cuts both ways. If I give you rights, I can make demands on you, but if I don't give you any rights what can I demand of you? You won't be able to do anything. So this problem of democratization and increasing rights, while at the same time raising in every possible way the enormous responsibility for educating young people and developing Marxist-Leninist Theory, is a general policy.

JOURNALISTS UNION DECIDES ON MARCH 1987 CONGRESS

PM060807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "USSR Union of Journalists Board Plenum"]

[Text] The tasks of the country's journalist organizations and editorial collectives in improving the efficacy and effectiveness of press, television, and radio items were discussed at a USSR Union of Journalists Board plenum in Moscow on 26 September.

V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, delivered a report. He stressed that it is necessary now to rapidly reorganize the work of the media, convincingly and strikingly demonstrate the Soviet people's achievements in labor and the advantages of the socialist way of life, and more penetratingly reveal shortcomings. Reports and elections are currently taking place in journalists' primary organizations. The collectives are summing up work and determining tasks for the future.

The plenum decided to convene the Sixth USSR Union of Journalists Congress on 14-16 March 1987 in Moscow. It will discuss the accountability report by the USSR Union of Journalists Board and Soviet journalists' tasks in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and will examine the central auditing commission's report and the question of changes in the union's statute. The leading bodies of the USSR Union of Journalists will be elected. It was laid down that representation at the congress will be 1 delegate per 115 union members.

TRADE UNION LEADERS RETIRED, DISMISSED

PM021409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Moscow City Trade Union Council Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow City Trade Union Council has examined organizational issues. The plenum relieved L.V. Petrov of the duties of chairman and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council in connection with his retirement.

V.P. Shcherbakov, who previously held the position of general director of the Moscow production association for the manufacture of automatic lines and specialized machine tools, was elected chairman and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

The plenum relieved L. Yu. Turova of the duties of secretary and member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council for abuse of office.

V.P. Provotarov, AUCCTU secretary, participated in the plenum's work.

YELTSIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW GORKOM; OFFICIAL ELECTED

LD042147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today the tasks of the capital's party organization in restructuring the economy of the city toward the intensive path of development and fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan tasks with fewer workers were discussed.

A wide range of issues was considered relating to the restructuring of various sectors of the capital's economy and the elimination of the deficit in labor resources. At the same time it was decided to cease, as of 1987, enlisting workers from other cities to Moscow. In realizing the plan mapped our for accelerating the scientific-technological process, the reconstruction and technical re-equipping of many Moscow enterprises and the raising of the whole construction complex to a new technical and organizational level remains to be undertaken.

Certain raykoms, and party, soviet and trade union organization, which are not exerting sufficient influence on resolving the industrial and educational tasks, were sharply criticized in speeches.

The human factor has great significance for the success of the restructuring process. The need to increase the efficiency of engineering and scientific work was discussed with particular urgency at the plenum. Problems related to preparing young people for work were discussed in detail.

Comrade Yeltsin spoke at the plenum.

The plenum considered organizational issues. Comrade Zakharov has been relieved of his duties as second secretary and member of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau in connection with his appointment as USSR minister of culture. Comrade Belikov, who has worked as first deputy chariman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, has been elected second secretary and member of the Gorkom Bureau.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

LD060658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the CPSU Central Committee, a conference of heads of ministries and departments and secretaries of party committees was held where urgent tasks were discussed on completing preparations for the winter and on ensuring a reliable power supply for the national economy, and for tasks emerging from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on this matter.

At the meeting Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke. It was noted that the CPSU Central Committee attaches special importance to the timely and good quality preparations of industries of the national economy for uninterrupted work in the winter period; to the provision, in its complex conditions, of a reliable power supply for industry, transportation, agriculture, construction organizations, and the population; to the successful completion of the plan for 1986; and to creating a surplus on hand for the remaining years of the 12th 5-year Plan period. Important work has been accomplished by labor collectives, local party, soviet and economic organs, USSR ministries and departments in increasing the extraction and transportation of fuel, the accumulation of its stores in enterprises and organizations, the overhaul of power supply equipment, buildings and structures, electrical and heating networks, and the housing stock.

At the conference, attention was focused on serious shortcomings still existing in the preparation of the national economy for work in winter conditions. Many ministries and departments show slowness in solving urgent matters connected with the provision of stable functioning of the national economy in the winter period. Not everywhere are the time frame for the repair of residential housing and heating boiler-houses maintained; and in a number of places poor quality work is done. At the conference, it was especially noted that not all ministries are giving proper attention to timely and good-quality preparations for the stable and reliable utilization of the power supply industry in the winter period. In a number of power stations schedules for the repair of equipment are broken, established capacities are used unsatisfactorily, and a great deal of slackness in installing new power units is permitted. The personal responsibility of heads of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations was stressed for the timely completion of preparations for the winter, and for the mobilization of working collectives for the unconditional fulfillment of the established tasks of the year. The adoption of exhaustive measures was proposed for building up the pace of construction and assembly work on facilities of the power and fuel industry which are nearing commissioning; for speeding up of supplies for missing equipment; and for improving the use of capacities in cooperating power stations. Special attention must be given to ensuring the strictest observation of the limits of power consumption and to hardening the policy of economy of fuel and power resources.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Biryukova and Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Silayev, deputy chiarman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, and heads of the mass media.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES CUTS IN ELECTRICITY USE

PM031405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Electricity"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The provision of the country with electricity is taking place in difficult conditions at present. The accident at Chernobyl, failure to meet deadlines for the commissioning of new capacities at the Kalinin, Zaporozhye, and Rovno AES's and the low water level on many rivers have resulted in electricity production lagging behind the plan at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations. The main burden is being borne by the collectives of thermal power stations. Most of them have reacted with understanding to the situation which has developed and are doing everything they can to ensure that the national economy and the population do not experience electricity shortages. During May-September alone, 22 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity more than originally planned was produced at thermal power stations. Power workers in the Ukraine, the Center, the Northwest, the Baltic Republics, and Belorussia have worked well. However, there are no grounds for complacency. The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Main Administrations for the Exploitation of Power Systems in the Urals and Azerbaijan have not met the plan.

What are the reasons for this? By force of necessity, less time is available to get ready for the winter, and many people are trying to use this as an excuse for poor work. However, the experience of the best collectives indicates that even on a tight schedule it is possible to take all the steps necessary to ensure a successful transition by the stations to the winter schedule. On the other hand, disruptions in this important work at the Novocherkasskaya GRES, Kurgan and Kirovakan TETS's and a number of other installations only serve to confirm the old truth that it is necessary to start preparing for the cold weather before it comes because lost time cannot be made up.

The repair campaign has entered the final stages. Essentially only 1 month remains, yet the power workers still have a great deal to do. Local party and soviet organs and economic managers must establish supervision of power installations on a daily basis, prevent delays in repair work, and ensure that unit operating conditions are not infringed.

The burden placed on thermal power stations has put extra pressure on miners, oil and gas extraction workers, and transport. Thanks to their well-organized work, the supplies of fuel to power stations are quite good: 1.9 million metric tons of coal and 4.9 billion cubic meters of gas have been supplied in excess of plan. The fuel oil situation, on the other hand, is not so good. It is necessary to increase supplies and at the same time to step up the economy drive at thermal power stations.

The fact that electricity consumption is subject to great fluctuations during the day is causing concern. An acute shortage is felt during morning and evening peak consumption hours. This is particularly felt in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia. In these regions restrictions of 3-5 percent must be imposed on requirements during peak hours. The situation must be rectified, we must ensure all industrial ministries' enterprises and organizations strictly observe limits imposed on the consumption of electricity and step up the drive for economy. Many serious shortcomings still exist in this area. Take railroad transport for instance. Around 700 million kilowatt-hours of electricity could be saved if consumption on the railroads was cut a mere 1 percent. [paragraph continues]

The results so far are not very pleasing. On 33 railroads more than 100 million kilowatt-hours of electricity has been "burned up" in excess of the quota.

The situation demands that consumption be lowered and steady, uninterrupted electricity be ensured by regulating the working time of enterprises and organizations, making fuller use of night shifts, in individual regions even displacing nonworking days, and switching off electric heating boilers during morning and evening peak hours.

Consumption for domestic purposes is too high. Housing and municipal enterprises account for 20 percent of the country's overall consumption of fuel and power resources. This means that not just plants, construction sites, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must ensure thrift in the consumption of electricity. This also applies to every one of us. At work and at home.

New power capacities are to be commissioned this year. Time is running short, and meanwhile the implementation of plans for the construction of a number of power stations and power transmission lines is lagging. Of 28 units with an overall capacity of 6.5 million kilowatts earmarked for commissioning within the first 9 months, units with less than 3.5 million kilowatts have so far been commissioned. As in previous years, it will be a question of a "last minute rush" in the 4th quarter, which has a negative effect on the quality of work, of course. One of the reasons for the lag is poor organizaton of labor on many construction sites and failure to introduce team financial autonomy on a mass scale. The sector's headquarters must take more energetic steps to rectify the situation at the following construction projects earmarked for commissioning: the Zaporozhye, Rovno, and Kalinin AES's, Azerbaijan GRES, Surgut GRES-2, and Novo-Angrenskaya GRES. The way to achieve this is known. It consists of improved labor organization, coupling of construction and installation work, and use of other progressive methods proven in practice.

A number of power inudstry projects are lagging behind because of difficulties in material and technical supplies. Deliveries of metal, cement, other materials, and special equipment to construction sites are uneven. Timely commissioning of power capacities depends to a considerable extent on purposeful action by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Gossnab, and local party and soviet organizations. Power industry construction sites also expect more active patronage assistance from the Komsomol.

Attention needs to be focused on more efficient use of existing capacities and smooth supplies of electricity to the country's national economy and population, especially during winter. Let us always remember that by lowering the consumption of fuel and power resources and eliminating losses we will be saving the labor of millions of people and vast capital resources. On a countrywide scale, saving 1 percent of electricity in internal consumption amounts in actual terms to 14.6 billion kilowatt-hours. And that is only 1 percent!

Let us become thrifty, careful consumers.

TASS REPORTS FIRE ABOARD NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

LD041505 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A fire broke out in a compartment of a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine with ballistic missiles on board, which was in an area some 1,000 kilometers north-east of the Bermuda Islands, on the morning of October 3, 1986.

The submarine's crew and other Soviet ships, which sailed up to help, are dealing with the consequences of the fire. There are casualties aboard the submarine. Three persons died.

After analyzing the situation, an expert commission in Moscow reached the conclusion that there is no danger of any unauthorized action of weapons, a nuclear explosion or a radioactive contamination of the environment.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON NEW DRAFT

PM291555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 206, dated Moscow 27 September 1986 -- capitalized words between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] On the discharged from the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces to the reserve of servicemen who have completed their established period of active military service and on the next draft of citizens for active military service in October-December 1986.

In accordance with the USSR law "On Compulsory Military Service" /I ORDER/:

1. That draftees who have completed their established period of active military service be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops to the reserve in October-December 1986.

2. That, in connection with the discharge to the reserve of the servicemen referred to in Paragraph 1 of this order, male citizens aged 18 by the draft date and without the right to draft deferment and citizens above draft age whose draft deferment has expired by drafted to active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guards, and Internal Troops in October-December 1986.

3. That this order be read out in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and aboard ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister